FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT LETTER ANSWERS U.S. PROPOSAL

PY010108 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0016 GMT 1 May 82

[Text of Argentine Government's reply to U.S. proposal released by Foreign Ministry on 30 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] 1) The U.S. Government submitted to the Argentine Government a proposal through its ambassador in Buenos Aires.

The proposal was received in the morning of 27 April. Its articles were submitted to an intense and accelerated analysis inasmuch as the proposal was accompanied by a request for a reply before midnight 27 April.

Despite the great effort made, the complexity of the question prompted the Argentine Government to reply on 29 April through a letter that was handed to U.S. Secretary of State Haig in Washington by Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez. Such letter is published separately.

The U.S. secretary of state has answered that letter by announcing that the United States will adopt measures against Argentina, although making himself available to the parties in dispute to assist them to seek a negotiated solution if possible. This reply is unjustified, untimely and appears to have been adjusted to the stages the British fleet had set for its operations. It implies a disregard for the resolution which has been recently adopted by the 20th consultative meeting of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR] of which the United States is a member.

2) Under this circumstance, the Argentine Government wants to inform the national and international public what has been its position in the negotiations thus far undertaken under the initiative of the U.S. Government to find a solution to the crisis involving the Malvinas, the South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

3) It should be recalled that no sooner had the Argentine Republic recovered the exercise of its rights over the islands than the British Government publicly announced that it would resort to force, and it immediately sent a powerful fleet to the South Atlantic for the restoration -- based on violence -- of its colonial domination.

4) A short time later the U.S. President announced his decision to intervene by sending a peace mission led by the secretary of state, who traveled to the capitals of the two countries in dispute.

5) The Argentine Government received this mission with the best attitude and with a frank conciliatory will, and it gave it its wholehearted cooperation.

6) The secretary of state proposed the formulation of an agreement providing for the proper compliance with the different terms of the UN Security Council Resolution No 502, and the Argentine Government accepted this proposal in the understanding that that resolution should be considered as an integrated whole.

7) During the negotiations conducted by the secretary of state, a draft agreement started taking shape based on clauses dealing with different matters:

- immediate halt to hostilities;
- simultaneous and gradual withdrawal of the armed forces of the two countries from the area of the conflict;

- lifting of economic sanctions;
- initiation of immediate negotiations for a definitive solution of the controversy;
- adequate protection for the interests of the inhabitants;
- establish a transitory period of administration for the islands, and a 31 December 1982 deadline to reach a definitive agreement on the main issues under negotiations.

8) The Argentine Government accepted to work on those bases imbued with a broad disposition for compromise, in the understanding clearly stated from the beginning that Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands is non-negotiable and that such premise should be unequivocally reflected in the results of the negotiations.

9) The British Government set down rigid conditions from the beginning. London's position was limited to demand a return to the British administration existing prior to 2 April 1982, and refused to accept any other concrete measure aimed at providing a solution within a definite deadline to the problem of recognition of our sovereignty over the islands.

10) The British tactic was, as it has been over the 17 years of previous negotiations, to maintain an inflexible position on the question of sovereignty, without listening to any argument and by ignoring all Argentina's goodwill and all the mandates of resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1965, 1973 and 1976.

11) In the wake of the inflexibility of the British Government, the efforts of the secretary of state had to be ever more increasingly directed toward attempting to obtain utmost flexibility from the Argentine Government in order to satisfy the British position, since the United Kingdom is the privileged ally of the United States.

12) The Argentine Government, in its desire to prevent a confrontation and the consequent failure of the negotiations, continued to negotiate in order to find formulas for an agreement despite the pressure and the constant advance of the British punitive expedition, the imposition of an indiscriminate air and naval blockade, the threat made with an attack with nuclear submarines, the various diatribes uttered by the prime minister of the United Kingdom, the warmongering propaganda by the British Government, the economic sanctions that Great Britain has managed to have the EEC countries and other countries impose, and, finally, despite the blatant and bloody aggression perpetrated against the South Georgia Islands; all of which are blatant violations of Resolution No 502 of the Security Council.

The Argentine Government also committed itself before the 20th consultative meeting of American foreign ministers to make all efforts possible regarding the negotiations, but the United Kingdom has ignored the resolution approved by the consultative meeting of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) and it has continued to step up its aggressive actions. The disproportion of these actions makes them even more justifiable in view of the importance Great Britain had been giving to the subject to date.

13) The British Government has not been willing to accept any agreement other than what would amount to Argentina's resignation of its rights. It is not interested in the appeals made for a truce that would facilitate the negotiations, because it does not admit that its colonial regime is not sustainable. It prefers to maintain its control over the islands at any rate, even if that involves the loss of many lives.

14) The Argentine and world public opinion will no doubt realize that the British Government's attitude has been the only reason why peace-seeking efforts have not yet yielded a honorable settlement.

15) Nevertheless, the Argentine Government has refrained from taking any coercive action during the course of the negotiations, it has strictly complied with the halt of hostilities ordered by the Security Council and it has persevered -- and it is still willing to persevere -- in the quest for a peaceful solution.

16) But if the colonial aggression continues escalating, the Argentine Government will have no other alternative but to defend itself with all the resources within its reach.

The United Kingdom has believed that the sending of its war fleet is the answer. But it was wrong and it has once again superficially judged the character of the Argentine people. Today it still persists in its wrong judgment, as it has done for so many years. The Malvinas Islands issue should be settled through an intelligent understanding and not through the predominance of pride and unreasonableness.

The blood of Argentines and British will otherwise be foolishly shed. The Argentine Government does not assume that responsibility because it is still open to negotiations and dialogue and because it does not believe diplomatic methods have been exhausted.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES NOTE TO HAIG

PY010358 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0148 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Apr (TELAM) -- In a note addressed to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig by Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez, it is noted that to the extent that the provisions regarding recognition of Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands are unprecise it becomes necessary for us -- if we do not want to go back to the frustrating situation prior to 2 April -- that mechanisms be established granting us more authority in the administration of the islands.

Conversely, the note says, should it be made clear that Argentine sovereignty will ultimately be recognized, our flexibility on the question of provisional administration will be greater.

The note was personally delivered yesterday in Washington by Argentine Ambassador Esteban Takacs to Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs Thomas Enders, and it is the final answer to the latest proposal of the U.S. Government in the context of the mission charged with the quest for a peaceful solution to the Argentine-British dispute.

In the note Costa Mendez points out that the U.S. proposal falls short of Argentine demands and does not satisfy Argentina's minimum aspirations on the question of recognition of its sovereignty over the islands as well as to those regarding the authority granted to Argentina in the joint administration of said islands.

The text of Costa Mendez' note reads as follows:

Dear Mr Secretary of State: We have carefully examined the document you have sent us and have compared it with our previous proposals and with the views we have maintained in our various meetings. In our examination of such a document we found significant differences, some of which raise difficulties which must necessarily be overcome.

As my government has already expressed to the secretary of state, the objective that Argentina has set for itself is to obtain recognition of its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. This is the central issue of our discussions and it is the ultimate justification for the actions my country has undertaken and, as I have had occasion of stating so many times, that recognition is for us a goal we cannot relinquish.

Along with the question of sovereignty, the current crisis creates an immediate need for establishing a provisional administration over the islands as an indispensable step in the process of pulling apart the two military forces, and as a reasonable intermission in view of the logical impossibility for the formalization of the islands final status at this time.

The conversations we have held have hinged fundamentally on those two questions, that is, recognition of sovereignty and form of provisional administration. Other attendant problems have easier solutions provided there can be an agreement on the two points I have just mentioned. And the truth is that the two are closely interrelated.

To the extent that the provisions regarding the recognition of sovereignty in our favor are unprecise, it is necessary for us -- if we do not want to go back to the frustrating situation prior to 2 April -- that mechanisms be established granting us more authority in the administration of the islands.

Conversely, should it be made clear that Argentine sovereignty will ultimately be recognized, our flexibility on the question of provisional administration can be greater.

The document sent by the secretary of state falls short of meeting Argentine demands and does not satisfy Argentina's minimum aspirations regarding the two points, that is, recognition of sovereignty and form of provisional administration.

On the contrary, unfavorable modifications have been introduced in those two points. On the question of administration over the islands, the possibility of increasing my country's control have been erased, and in such a case the negotiations on the main question will go on forever without arriving at a solution. We are thus facing the real possibility that a predominantly British administration will be established without a set date for expiration.

As for the question of sovereignty, the concept of territorial integrity has been diffused and the new element of an eventual referendum to find out the wishes of the inhabitants has been introudced, thus openly countering UN Resolution 2065 and the invariable position sustained by Argentina. The secretary of state knows that we cannot accept these modifications. In my opinion, it becomes necessary to find other formulas, and in that task we will always make ourselves available to the secretary of state. Such formulas should contemplate the point of equilibrium I have mentioned before, in order to adequately balance the elements involved in the question of sovereignty with the provisions regarding the provisional administration of the islands, establishing a definite deadline for such administration and granting Argentina a gradually increasing participation or, otherwise, making such provisions as precise as necessary to give assurance for the recognition of Argentina's rights within a definite deadline.

If this Argentine position were understood, an agreement would be greatly facilitated, and the writing of the final document would not pose any insurmountable difficulty.

Expressing to you once again my appreciation for your arduous and difficult mission, I greet the secretary of state with my highest consideration.

U.S. ATTITUDE ON CONFLICT DENOUNCED AT OAS

PY020500 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2330 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 May (NA) -- Argentina today denounced before the president of the 20th consultative meeting of OAS foreign ministers the attitude of the United States which it charged had "openly sided with a noncontinental aggressor."

The note states: "We deplore the U.S. Government's attitude since it could mean the rupture of the inter-American system."

It is noted that the U.S. Government's attitude turns its back on those commitments assumed within the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) and the OAS Charter.

Argentina's denunciation was submitted to the president of the 20th meeting of foreign ministers, Estanislao Valdes, the Uruguayan foreign minister.

The text of the Argentine note reads as follows:

"I have the honor of addressing Your Excellency to inform you that yesterday U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig issued a press communique, that was later passed on to my government, which states that the U.S. President has ordered the suspension of all military exports to Argentina, the cancellation of military sale certificates, the suspension of Eximbank credits to Argentina and the suspension of guarantees offered by the U.S. commodity credit corporation.

"In addition to these economic sanctions, it is notified that the United States will grant material support to British forces, as requested by the British Government.

"The United States, which is a member country of the OAS and of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, attended the 20th consultative meeting that Your Excellency presided over in such a dignified manner on 26, 27 and 28 April. Moreover, no insinuation or suggestion about the possibility of enforcing these coercive measures was ever made by either U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig or the U.S. representative to the OAS in their representations. These measures were announced the day after the foreign ministers of the Americas had left Washington.

"The aforementioned economic measures are similar to those that were enforced by other countries that are not members of the TIAR and which were condemned by the consultative organ in paragraph No 5 of the 'resolution on the serious situation in the South Atlantic' which was approved on 28 April. Therefore, such measures are even more deplorable since they come from a member country of the TIAR and which is, therefore, obliged to comply with the decisions of the consultative organ.

"Although this is a very serious deed, even more so is the announcement of providing military support to a noncontinental state that is in conflict with an American country. That state has been urged by the consultative organ to immediately cease the hostilities it is perpetrating in the security region established by Article No 4 of the TIAR, and to abstain from perpetrating any type of action that may pose a threat to inter-American peace and security.

"Just as serious is the fact that while the consultative organ has urged both governments to immediately enforce a truce to enable the resumption and normal development of negotiations leading to a peaceful solution to the conflict -- an order which as Your Excellency has been informed, my government has accepted -- a member country of the TIAR announces that it will grant military support to one of the parties involved in the conflict.

"The decisions of the consultative organ were disregarded by the U.S. Government in the declaration that was issued yesterday since it is openly siding with a noncontinental aggressor.

"We deplore the U.S. Government's attitude since it may result in the rupture of the inter-American system by disregarding those commitments assumed within the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty and the OAS Charter.

"My government is studying a proper answer to the attitude adopted by the U.S. Government but while it is discussing this decision, it requests Your Excellency to inform those countries that attended the 20th consultative meeting about this note."

HAIG ANNOUNCES SUSPENSION OF ECONOMIC, MILITARY AID

PY301558 Paris AFP in Spanish 1550 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 30 Apr (AFP) -- Argentina rejected yesterday, Thursday, the U.S. proposal for a peaceful solution of the Malvinas crisis, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig stated here today. Haig announced that the United States had decided to suspend its economic and military aid to Argentina and to respond favorably to the British request for aid, although excluding a direct U.S. military involvement.

U.S. TERMINATION OF HAIG'S MISSION REPORTED

PY301236 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1215 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Apr (NA) -- The negotiations which were being channeled through Washington's good offices were terminated today by the government of Ronald Reagan while the Argentine forces in the South Atlantic were this morning in state of maximum alert due to the blockade to be established by Great Britain on the Malvinas as of 0800.

The U.S. notification that it had terminated the good offices mission of Alexander Haig was made known early this morning to Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez by Esteban Takacs, the Argentine ambassador to the United States.

Immediately upon receiving the notification, an embassy official went to New York to notify the head of San Martin Palace.

The Reagan administration bases its decision, in general, on the following contentions:

-- The U.S. good offices mission has failed due to the Argentine persistence in its position.

-- Argentina has not become aware of the importance of the U.S. proposal since in the medium term it would have its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands guaranteed.

-- As of this moment, the United States will have to use every type of pressure ranging from those of an economic nature to a cut in military aid. Furthermore, the note says, the United States is considering other measures.

-- The United States will take the matter to the UN Security Council where it will announce its decision.

In the meantime, Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez today met in New York with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Earlier he had met with Ling Qing, the PRC representative and current chairman of the UN Security Council.

FOREIGN MINISTER DECLINES COMMENT ON HAIG REMARKS

PY301701 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1650 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 30 Apr (NA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez has said here that "Argentina has not yet rejected the U.S. State Department's proposal, but merely stated its objections." After a meeting he held here with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the Argentine foreign minister said that "Argentina is willing to negotiate, to negotiate and to negotiate, always seeking a peaceful solution to the South Atlantic conflict, but every negotiation will have to take into account Argentina sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands."

He added that he did not have to comment on what U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said in his message and that the Argentine Government would respond to his message. The Argentine minister said that except for recognition of Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas, "everything else can be negotiated in keeping with the terms of the UN Security Council resolution."

Costa Mendez said he did not know whether Haig's good offices mission had ended and declined to comment on the remarks made by the U.S. secretary of state by noting that "the Argentine Government will respond to Secretary Haig's remarks in the next few hours." Finally he said he was not sure he was returning to Buenos Aires tonight, as had been reported earlier.

COSTA MENDEZ FAVORS UN INTERVENTION IN CRISIS

PY301759 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1716 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpts] United Nations, 30 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez has said that Argentina was in favor of UN intervention in the [Malvinas] crisis. The fact that UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is a Latin American -- he comes from Peru -- will not prevent him from participating in trying to find a solution. He added that after having unsuccessfully negotiated for 17 years in the quest for a solution to the Malvinas problem, Argentina continued to be open to new discussions on the subject.

Costa Mendez made the above statement after having conferred with Perez de Cuellar and with Zaire's Kamanda Wa Kamanda, chairman of the Security Council.

Commenting on his meeting with the UN secretary general, Costa Mendez made the following statement in English to newsmen: I have said that Argentina is always willing to comply with Resolution 502 and to accept the UN intervention, of any UN organization and, of course, of the UN secretary general.

Mediation Accepted

PY302124 Paris AFP in Spanish 2101 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 30 Apr (AFP) -- Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, is ready to mediate in the conflict over the Malvinas Islands, but he will do so only if the two parties accept his intervention, according to his spokesman. Perez de Cuellar told journalists that he is at the disposal of the parties to the conflict after the visit of Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez, who had told him that he would gladly accept Perez de Cuellar's mediation.

Perez de Cuellar will meet Anthony Parsons, the British UN representative, within the next few hours, and with British Foreign Minister Francis Pym during the weekend.

After the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution No 502, voted on 3 April, demanding the withdrawal of the Argentine troops from the Malvinas archipelago and a halt to hostilities, the British Government has been reluctant to accept a new UN intervention to solve the problem. British diplomacy seems to be expecting that a solution will be found either through the negotiations conducted by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig or through the pressure exercised by the presence of the British intervention fleet in the South Atlantic. For his part, Perez de Cuellar would not like the United Nations to enter a blind alley concerning the Malvinas conflict and he wants, before starting any intervention, to make sure that the two parties approve an active UN intervention.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON U.S. SANCTIONS, UK ATTACK

PY011703 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1640 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 May (NA) -- Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez asserted here today that Argentina has already given a "military answer" to the British attack perpetrated this morning against the Malvinas Islands and now we "continue to give a diplomatic one."

Upon arrival from New York, the foreign minister also stated at Ezeiza Airport that the U.S. Government's decision to suspend economic and military aid to Argentina "is clearly contradictory to the basic principles of international law."

He pointed out: "I deeply regret the U.S. decision which is contrary to the terms and spirit of the American foreign ministers' resolution adopted within the OAS."

Costa Mendez said he was "moved, touched by the expressions of solidarity conveyed by the American countries."

"It has been a clear confirmation," he said, "of the Argentine rights and a clear expression of an inter-American solidarity which has international value."

Commencing on the latest proposal made by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, he said: "The U.S. proposals are unacceptable."

Commenting on the air raid launched this morning on the Malvinas Islands airport by British planes, he said: "There are two ways of responding to any aggression: one, militarily; and the other, diplomatically."

"We have already responded militarily and we continue to respond diplomatically."

Costa Mendez said that the attack had already been reported to the United Nations and to the OAS consultative organ.

Asked whether he would go back to the United States, he said: "I don't know what my future steps will be."

He added: "I am now going to government house to brief the president on my actions and I cannot give any more details."

WILL TO OBEY UN RESOLUTION 502 REITERATED

PY030237 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0128 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] New York, 2 May (NA) -- Argentina today assured UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar of its decision to comply "totally" with Resolution 502 of the UN Security Council, which provides for the immediate cessation of hostilities with Great Britain.

The Argentine position was presented to the UN secretary general by the Argentine ambassador to that organization, Eduardo Roca, during a meeting held at the residence of Perez de Cuellar which lasted less than 1/2 hour.

The meeting between the two diplomats was held just before the meeting of Perez de Cuellar with British Foreign Minister Francis Pym, who is in the United States on an official visit.

In remarks made to journalists upon leaving the meeting, Perez de Cuellar stated that the meeting responds to the "indispensable need to learn in depth the Argentine position in the conflict, before meeting with Pym."

In answer to a question, Perez de Ceullar revealed that "I am not aware of any request for a meeting of the Security Council," and reiterated the good disposition of the United Nations to "cooperate to the effect of achieving a rapprochement between the two parties."

"I cannot yet say," he added "that we are playing the role of mediator or a good offices mission."

Roca also stated that "We have reiterated to the UN secretary general our disposition to totally comply with Resolution 502 of the Security Council."

Moreover, the Argentine representative stated that the implementation of that resolution must not "reinstate anachronic colonialist positions," in a clear reference to the subject of sovereignty.

He then added that he has no instructions from his government to ask for a meeting of the UN Security Council, and added that "the possibility of beginning United Nations mediation depends basically on the British position."

He concluded that "the important thing is for Argentina and Great Britain to be ready to cooperate to realize negotiations."

SPOKESMAN DECLINES COMMENTING ON BELAUNDE'S PLAN

PY030005 Formosa Domestic Television Service in Spanish 2 May 82

[Text] Public Information Secretary Rodolfo Baltierrez tonight said that he had no comments to make about reports of an eventual cessation of hostilities between Argentina and Great Britain which will be reportedly announced tonight. Tonight at 2030 Baltierrez answered a question about foreign reports indicating that Peruvian President Belaunde Terry had announced tonight a cessation of hostilities. Baltierrez said: "No comments."

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE REJECTS U.S. PROPOSALS

PY030524 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0447 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 May (TELAM) -- The Public Information Secretariat released a communique early this morning in the journalists' hall at government house. The following is the text of the communique:

In view of reports that the Argentine Government would be willing to sign an agreement with the British Government, the public is hereby informed that such reports are inaccurate. The new proposals which were received yesterday morning from the U.S. secretary of state, through the Mr President of Peru, are in essence similar to the proposals made by the U.S. Government on 27 April, and which had already been analyzed and objected to by the Argentine Government. This situation is now compounded by the new British aggression against the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano.

In view of the repetitiveness involved, the Argentine Government at 0030 today informed the fraternal government of Peru of the impossibility of accepting the proposal herein referred to.

The Argentine authorities have deeply appreciated the undertaking of the Mr President of Peru, with a constructive attitude and a high sentiment of Latin American solidarity.

U.S., UK MUM ON NEW FALKLAND CRISIS PROPOSAL

PY030424 Paris AFP in Spanish 0035 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Washington, 2 May (AFP) -- The U.S. State Department and the Embassy of Great Britain in Washington tonight stated that they have no knowledge at all of the seven-point plan to put and end to the hostilities in the Malvinas, which was announced in Lima by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde.

I have no information in this respect, said Joe Reap, one of the State Department spokesmen, when asked about the existence of this plan.

A spokesman for the British Embassy, Tony Joy, similarly asserted that he had no knowledge of such a plan, "We have no information on it. If it exists, it will without a doubt be discussed with Foreign Minister Francis Pym in New York," Joy added.

PRESIDENT GALTIERI'S ADDRESS TO NATION 1 MAY

PY020340 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0248 GMT 2 May 82

[Speech delivered on 1 May 1982 by Argentine President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri from the Government House White Room -- recorded]

[Text] Fellow Argen_ines: Today, the arms of the Argentine nation have answered a new act of aggression by the United Kingdom in the South Atlantic. They have and are still attacking us. But, we have and will continue to repell them, and this will always be our answer if the enemy intends to again establish a colony on Argentine land.

Prior to this attack, during long days and entire weeks, unconceivable pressures have been exerted on our sovereign will, they have depicted us as cloddy aggressors, but it is well-known that upon recovering the unredeemed territory that we chose to die instead of killing. And because of this during an unprecedented military operation neither the adversary nor the population of the Malvinas experienced a single casualty.

We have been wronged with sanctions that the great powers avoid enforcing against those they consider to be their worse enemies as if our condition as a young country would make us an easy prey.

We have been slandered and insulted. Moreover, we have been intimidated, threatened, intrigued against and we have been the victim of all sort of unimaginable maneuvers to discredit us.

We have stated our reasons. We have said that for almost one and a half century we either obtained an intemperate negative or the most cynical silence to our persistent claim to our proven rights.

We have proven that the United Kingdom decided to send warships in answer to the previously authorized presence of Argentine workers on the Georgia Islands.

Since we were certain that there was no other path to recover our irrevocable sovereignty, we acted as we have, and thus we have shown the world.

The great majority of the peoples of the Americas have answered us in a clear and frank manner. A solidary and fraternal attitude was upheld by those who, without having ulterior motives, truly believed that this continent has a future and a destiny and that its colonial past was dead and buried and a part of history.

We also count on the understanding and the support of those nonaligned countries that have experienced with their own flesh and blood the rigors of the anti-colonial wars and that understand the courage and demands involved in achieving a victory in this struggle.

Therefore, our cause is no longer an Argentine problem, it has now become the cause of the Americas and the world which does not recognize colonialism as a situation which can be endured this century. The attitude of the U.S. Government has now been added to everything that has been said, an attitude which not only disregards the decision made within the OAS -- denying in this manner principles which it had, formally adhere to more than 35 years ago -- but supports in fact the colonial pretensions in the Americas of an European power by imposing on us illegitimate and unjust material and economic sanctions.

Therefore, this goes against the expressed feelings of practically all the people of the Americas of which it is an influential part.

The British empire, encouraged by the alleged results of its campaign of pressure, is resorting to the direct and naked use of force, therefore we have no other alternative than to respond to such violence with military action. The responsibility for breaking peace in the Americas and endangering world security will fall on the shoulders of those who attack us.

The responsibility for having jeopardized international harmony will fall on the shoulder of the British Government and of those supporting it.

We have tried by all means to achieve reconciliation and peace. The unthinkable attack we have suffered will not diminish this dedication to peace which has always inspired us.

Let us pray to God, Our Lord to give us serentiy and strength for this national enterprise we began on 2 April, an enterprise we will persist united to victory.

We also pray that he will illuminate the intelligence of those who place their own political positions before the interests of peace and justice that are sought by all nations.

Today, 1 May, on Labor Day, Argentine men and women are at their work place ready to make great sacrifices while in the south, a part of Argentine territory, men of all ages are in the trenches courageously and firmly defending the honor and patrimony of our nation.

This has and will surely cost us many lives and material losses, but the price that the unspeakable boldness of the invader which has disregarded all reasoning and has committed the impardonable political mistake of confusing prudence with weakness, will be even higher.

At this crucial time, I ask the people of the republic, my people, for faith, courage and determination to defend the achievements of our forefathers, what justly belongs to all Argentine generations of yesterday, today and tomorrow. Good evening.

Soliders Greet Speech

PY020541 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0456 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Puerto Argentino, 1 May (TELAM) -- The message delivered to the nation by President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri was received with great emotion here tonight. At the conclusion of the speech, there was a salvo of batteries greeting the speech of the Argentine president.

It was said here: "Many soldiers said that this is just what we expected. The message gives us new strength."

It has also been reported that in Puerto Argentino everything is fine, that there were no problems and that at the conclusion of the speech all the batteries responded with a salvo at the same time.

DELEGATES TO OAS MEETING RETURN, MEET GALTIERI

PY301714 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1650 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Apr (NA) -- President Leopoldo Galtieri today met with Gen Hector Iglesias, secretary general of the presidency; and with Rear Adm Roberto Moya, chief of the military household. The two officers took part in the Argentine delegation which, led by Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez, had gone to the United States. Upon arriving at Ezeiza Airport, Iglesias and Moya immediately went to Government House.

PRESIDENT GALTIERI CONGRATULATES MALVINAS PERSONNEL

PY030050 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0013 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 May (TELAM) -- During a telephone conversation between Argentine President Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri and Brig Gen Benjamin Menendez, the military governor of the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands, Galtieri stated: "We have confidence that the international community will understand the Argentine position and that we will always seek a political solution to the problem we are facing."

The chief of state then told the governor: "I want to extend to all the personnel who are in the islands and whom you lead, civilians, men and women from the air force, navy and security forces, and of course, of my army, and to you as head, to all ranks, from general to soldier, the recognition in this first test of the capacity of the Argentine man and his convictions."

"As commander in chief, I am fully satisfied and proud; and as president of the nation, I could not expect more from the men of my country.

"As commander in chief I would have liked to be in the islands at your side, leading the defense, wearing the combat uniform, but my position as president of the nation forces me to remain in the Casa Rosada.

"Nevertheless, I want to extend an embrace to you and your people, and to tell you that we are confident that the international community will understand the Argentine position and that we will always seek a political solution to the problem we are facing."

MILITARY COMMITTEE MEETING OF 3 MAY VIEWED

PY030451 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0225 GMT 3 May 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 2 May (NA) -- The military committee tonight for more than 2 hours analyzed the current stage of the crisis with Great Britain from the military point of view, and at the same time it made a review of events on the international plane in relation to the grave conflict existing over the Malvinas Islands, official sources indicated.

The members of the high military organ heard an exposition by Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez, who minutes before had had a telephone conversation with the Peruvian foreign minister which obliged him to change his schedule.

At the same time, there was news from abroad about an official announcement by the Peruvian president, Fernando Belaunde Terry, to the effect that he had initiated peace talks between Argentina and Great Britain based on a "seven point" plan, which was not further elaborated on.

The military committed meeting -- held at the joint staff headquarters -- began at 1910 with the participation of President Galtieri and the commanders in chief of the navy, Adm Jorge Naya, and of the air force, Maj Gen Basilio Dami Dozo.

WAR ANSWERED WITH WAR, PEACE STILL DESIRED

PY012032 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1945 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 May (TELAM) -- This afternoon Rodolfo Baltierrez, public information secretary of the presidency of the nation, read a declaration in which he pointed out that, with a calm spirit, we assure the nations of the world that we will answer war with war and that peace will always be our answer to good sense, poise and respect.

Baltierrez appeared at the press room accompanied by Col Pedro Coria, operations under secretary of the Public Information Secretariat (SIP).

At this point of the day and in my capacity as public information secretary of the presidency of the nation I wish to state that:

Disregarding some resolutions of the OAS and the United Nations which opportunely urged the ceasing of air hostilities, the naval air forces of Great Britain early this morning attacked the Puerto Argentino airport, thus committing a new act of aggression.

This took place without our nation straying away from the standard of behavior which permitted it to avoid the shedding of British blood during the recovery of the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands; to then seek a peaceful solution without sparing an efforts and lastly to open fire only in view of clear and concrete bellicose actions by Great Britain.

Once again and in the wake of a new act of war, Argentina makes it known that it is determined to reject with military actions all British military attacks. However, Argentina will respond with its good will and desire for peace to any act or initiative aimed at seeking a just solution to the conflict.

With a calm spirit we assure the nations of the world that we will answer war with war and that peace will always be our answer to good sense, poise and respect.

The national government requests all Argentines to follow the events without discontinuing their normal activities and commits itself to opportunely supply serious and confirmed information on the development of events.

DETAILS OF 2 MAY CABINET MEETING RELEASED

PY021741 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1636 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 May (TELAM) -- President Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri asserted today during the cabinet meeting that Argentina will not raise the white flag.

The cabinet meeting began at 1130 [1430 GMT] and concluded at 1250 [1550 GMT] and was held in the conference room of Government House. At the conclusion of the meeting, Press Secretary Rodolfo Baltierrez visited the press room to report on what had been discussed at the meeting.

He indicated that the president gave a report to the ministers on the main subject that concerns us.

Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez gave a complementary report on the diplomatic aspects related to the conflict with Great Britain.

The ministers of education, accountant Cayetano Licciardo; justice, Dr Lucas Lennon; economy, Dr Juan Alemann; public works and services, Engineer Sergio Martini; labor, Air Force Brig Gen Julio Cesar Porcile; and of social action, Vice Adm Carlos A. Lacoste, then proceeded to give brief reports on matters pertaining to their sectors.

Baltierrez said that on the occasion the ministers expressed their support for and congratulations to Costa Mendez for the talent and sacrifice that he has put at the service of the country.

The president reiterated remarks in the same vein that he had expressed to Costa Mendez yesterday during an audience he granted the foreign minister.

Costa Mendez, on expressing his thanks, indicated that it should be the country, the people and its government that should be the recipients of the remarks that he had just heard.

Asked about press reports that indicated the possibility that the implementation of more economic measures was being studied, Baltierrez stated that the only subjects discussed were the ones he had just mentioned and that he was not accustomed to answering rumors.

PARTIES WORKING ON EMERGENCY CABINET PLAN

PY302114 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 30 Apr 82 p 9

[By George Hatch]

[Text] Powerful Radical Party groups have been working out a proposal for an emergency cabinet in case of an institutional emergency as a result of the Malvinas Islands crisis, a reliable Radical source revealed last night.

Adoption of the proposal by the party would mean a marked change in the Radicals' policy during the current crisis with Great Britain, and might imply a switch in the party's leadership.

"A reputable leader, endorsed by the country's political parties at a national convention," would head the emergency cabinet, the source explained.

The proposal, which has been under study for over a week, has received the sponsorship of two Radical factions, headed by Raul Alfonsin and Luis Leon respectively, as well as Radical groups from the interior of the country, including a contingent from Cordoba, the source said.

It has sparked "great interest among intermediate leadership levels of all the parties in the multiparty movement (a grouping of Argentina's five most powerful political parties)," the Radical added "except for the MID," (Movement for Integration and Development).

But before the proposal could be presented to other parties the Radical Party leadership itself must convene and approve it, the source explained, a move which might require a change in the "complacent leadership" of the party's present leader, Carlos Contin.

News of the Radicals' proposal follows signs that labour union and political party leaders, who have shown convincing support for Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas, expect more than islands from the current crisis with Great Britain.

"We completely support the nation's claim of territorial sovereignty over the Malvinas," General Confederation of Labour (CGT) leader Saul Ubaldini told the HERALD yesterday. "But we also want political sovereignty, economic sovereignty, and we want social sovereignty."

Specifically, political party and union leaders have stepped up their calls for a return to constitutional democracy and an about-face of the government's economic policy.

"The Argentine citizenry must have a voice and a vote," Ubaldini said yesterday. "There must be a parliament to represent the people." The armed forces, he said, "know they have all the people behind them. It is up to them to change; now is the time they must consider the people, the people who are ready to make any sacrifice, but who also want to live like human beings," he added.

Two economic programmes suffering increased criticism are the government's anti-inflation policy, and its denationalization programme.

"To wage war against this enemy (Great Britain), (Economy Minister Roberto) Alemann must be sacked in a broad shift of government economic policy," announced Jorge Spilinberger of the national branch of the Popular Leftist Front at a political rally on Wednesday night.

Spilinberger and Luis Leon, who also spoke at the rally, both blamed the government's anti-inflation programme for enhancing the debilitating effects of recession on the Argentine economy at a time when businesses should be gearing up for war production.

Yesterday, Radical Party leader Raul Alfonsin released a statement condemning the government's denationalization programme as an "aggression against national interests."

The critical question which, significantly, has been left unanswered by party and union leaders so far, is exactly when they expect their demands to become reality -- before, or after the Malvinas crisis has run its course.

The Radicals' emergency cabinet proposal provides the first indication of possible political and economic changes before the conflict with Great Britain has been resolved.

For those who demand change now, the issue comes down to the government's answerability to its people amidst a critical juncture in the country's history.

"A solution so serious as war," said author Marta Lynch last Monday at a University of Buenos Aires panel discussion, "should be discussed in a parliament by political forces which belong to the people."

"We must prevent ourselves from becoming a population of blind people, a totalitarian people, a people led by the nose," she concluded.

PRESS AGENCY DENIES ATTACKS ON U.S. CITIZENS

PY030243 Formosa Television Domestic Service in Spanish 0157 GMT 3 May 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, TELAM -- Official sources contacted by TELAM have categorically denied a report carried by the BBC of London that U.S. citizens are targets of aggression in Argentina, and that the U.S. Embassy advised them to leave the country immediately.

A BBC correspondent in Buenos Aires, John Hailey, has reported that the Argentines are resentful of North Americans, and that a registration book has been made available at the U.S. Embassy for those U.S. citizens who might decide to leave Argentina immediately.

Sources mentioned by the BBC have cited only the case of one American lady. Due to the holiday, no direct contact could be made with any official of the U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires, and, therefore, TELAM contacted a high-ranking Argentine government source which dismissed the reliability of such report.

In the same radio report, the BBC noted that all foreign correspondents who are covering the events related to the British aggression are pressuring the Argentine Government to produce evidence that the Hermes aircraft carrier has been disabled, but the BBC did not deny that the carrier has been put out of commission.

U.S. AMBASSADOR LEAVES GOVERNMENT PALACE

PY301406 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1401 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Apr (TELAM) -- U.S. Ambassador to Argentina Harry Schludeman left Government House a few minutes after 1045 after meeting with President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri.

When he was asked about the reason for his visit he answered: always seeking peace.

CUBAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES VISITS FOREIGN MINISTRY

PY012312 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2306 GMT 1 May

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 May (NA) -- Raul Coll Calana, Cuban charge d'affaires, has visited San Martin Palace and met with Luis Claraso de la Vega, director of the Central America and Caribbean department.

Upon leaving, the diplomat said that "I delivered a document from my government and as you can imagine it can only express unlimited Cuban support for Argentina."

RESIDENTS 'ASTONISHED' AT FALSE UK REPORTS

PY921636 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1544 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Puerto Argentino, Malvinas Islands, 2 May (TELEM) -- British residents on this island were astonished when they started listening to the BBC newscasts last night. The flagrant lies told by the British Government were today disclosed when they reported that they suffered no casualties in their repeated attempts to bombard this city's airport, since the residents themselves saw how at least three Harrier planes were shot down on the island.

Many residents even have pieces of the remnants of a British combat aircraft that was downed and they cannot understand how the British Government can state to the world that British forces have not suffered casualties.

Residents were also able to observe a British ship burning near this port, something apparently involving the total destruction of the ship.

British residents have been tuning in foreign radio stations -- above all English stations -- all night long, but many of them turned to Argentine stations which reported more objectively on the Malvinas events of Saturday.

JOINT STAFF ADMITS GENERAL BELGRANO TORPEDOED

PY030355 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0346 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] The joint staff hereby reports that a British submarine attacked the Argentine navy cruiser General Belgrano and hit it with torpedo which damaged it.

It is proper to note that the attack took place southeast of Staten Island [Isla de los Estados] and outside the so-called maritime exclusion zone. Argentina ships have been dispatched to the area to assist the Argentine cruiser should it become necessary.

JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON 2 MAY ACTION

PY020612 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0533 GMT 2 May 82

[Joint General Staff Communique No 11]

[Text] The joint general staff, at the conclusion of the first day of operations, believes it appropriate to make a summary of the action taken place in order to give the people of the nation an orderly account of events.

1. At approximately 0440, the first attack of English airplanes takes place against Puerto Argentino, an attack which caused a small fire on the airfield of the airport.

2. At 0815, low-flying British airplanes try to destroy the airfield but fail to achieve this objective in view of the decisive counterattack of the defensive forces.

3. At 0936, a helicopter landing attempt is made in the area of Port Darwin. A Pucara airplane that was being repaired is damaged, there is an attack with Harrier fighters over the airport; two of them are shot down and it is believed that probably another two damaged fighters did not reach the aircraft carrier.

4. At 1425, 11 British ships are seen 20 miles off Puerto Argentina.

5. At 1450, another air attack takes place over the airfield in Puerto Argentino, an attack which did not cause any damage.

6. At 1530, the enemy tries to land by helicopter north of Soledad Island protected by Sea Harriers. This attack is driven off by the action of the Pucara airplanes. The number of ships near Puerto Argentino increases. The presence of the two aircraft carriers is confirmed.

7. At 1700 air force planes attack naval units, in a first wave, inflicting serious damage on a frigate and minor damage to another three which are retreating from the zone of operation.

8. At 1715 a second air attack is launched against the enemy fleet inflicting not-yet-confirmed damage to various destroyers, an aircraft carrier, two Dagger planes being lost in the operation. During this action the enemy suffers, with certainty, loss of three sea Harriers and two combat helicopters. There is evidence that four other planes crashed further out in the sea.

9. At 2100 an attack is launched and a landing attempt with helicopters is made on the airport zone in Puerto Argentino. There is naval gunfire from frigate type ships.

10. The attack is answered with artillery fire. The attack ceases and the British ships began to pull away.

11. So far personal and material damage is not significant.

UK'S WOODWARD ASKS MENENDEZ TO SURRENDER

PY012003 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1955 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Puerto Argentino, 1 May (TELAM) -- Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, governor of the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Archipelago, has received an absurd communication in his office at this capital. After 1400, General Menendez received a radio message from Admiral Woodward, commander of the British naval fleet, who demanded the unconditional surrender of the Argentine forces.

General Menendez replied: By no means. We are winning. Bring your little prince (referring to Prince Andrew) and come and get us.

TELAM SAYS FALKLANDS RUNWAY IN GOOD CONDITION

PY021720 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1653 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Puerto Argentino, 2 May (TELAM) -- Notwithstanding the assertions that may be made by other media, TELAM can assert that the airport of the city of Puerto Argentino is in optimum operational order.

This morning we inspected the airport's premises as well as the runway accompanied by the airport's maintenance personnel, and we managed to verify that the damage caused by the attack against the runway is minimal. A large group of airport personnel operating bulldozers and mechanical street sweepers were this afternoon concluding the cleaning up of the runway. Everybody knows that our airport was the enemy's basic target and that it is the best defended strategic place in the world.

BRITISH COMMUNITY SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT POSITION

PY010344 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 27 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] The British Community Coordinating Committee, established by the British Chamber of Commerce in Argentina and the British Community Council in Argentina, with members representing other groups within the British-Argentine community, expressed "its support for the position of the Argentine Government, which has always tried to seek a peaceful solution to the Malvinas Islands dispute".

The statement delivered to LA NACION by one of the committee members -- its members refrained form giving their names because, they said, they do not want to be mentioned separately from the group -- is the following:

"In view of the hostilities initiated by British Armed Forces in the South Georgia Islands, the British Community Coordinating Committee in Argentina wishes to express its support for the position of the Argentine Government which has always tried to seek a peaceful solution for the Malvinas Islands dispute.

"The members of said committee, as well as other groups which make up the British community, have been in touch with the British Government and influential circles abroad, and have held direct contacts with Malvinas residents, an effort to reach an understanding to preserve peace.

"Therefore, we wish to express our concern over the events which have taken place and to reaffirm our esteem for Argentina, which provides not only the British community, but all foreigners and their descendents, with a generous, open and peaceful country in which anyone, from any background, has been able to pursue all facets of life freely and happily.

"May God, Our Lord, give us the peace we all desire."

COMMUNICATIONS BLOCKED WITH UNITED KINGDOM

PY301956 Buenos Aires International Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] All postal, telegraphic and other similar communications to and from Great Britain had been blocked as from midnight last night. An announcement to that effect was made during a press conference by leaders of the trade unions, grouping senior officials of the national post office and telegraph administration. The measure was adopted after the Latin American confederation of post office and telegraph workers, with headquarters in Venezuela, decided to establish a similar boycott throughout Latin America and from next Monday in support of Argentina's stance in the present conflict with Britain over the South Atlantic islands.

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES MANNER CENSORSHIP IMPOSED

PY302205 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 30 Apr 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Censorship"]

[Text] Editors of the local news media were called together last night at the headquarters of the joint chiefs of staff of the armed forces to be given the word, which it had been expected for some time would be coming: namely, that previously censorship has been imposed in Argentine. The measure has been taken by the military junta, according to a spokesman for the joint chiefs of staff, due to the rapidly escalating pre-war situation in which the country finds itself as a result of the dispute with Britain over the Malvinas Islands. As was just mentioned, the measure did not come as a surprise, journalists have, for the past week or so, been discussing the possibility of official censorship, as the situation has edged closer toward the possibility of a fullscale war between Argentina and Britain. What was not expected was the method which the armed forces government has devised for controlling information.

In point of fact, the Argentine Government, or more precisely, the ruling military junta, has called on local journalist and editors to be their own censors. While the communique from the military junta which was handed to editors at last night's meeting clearly states that due to the need to adopt national security measures "all reports and news from abroad.... and all information related to...the carrying out of military operations and to national security are subject to control by the joint chiefs of staff prior to publication by the communications media." In practise the military has placed the responsibility of prior censorship on the editors and publishers themselves. This does not mean that editors have the option of carrying out self-censorship or not. What it means is that if something is put out by their news organ which the chiefs of staff feel harms national security or deflates the morale of the nation their place of work will be shut down and the responsible editor or publisher jailed "for an undetermined period" at the disposition of the executive branch of the national government.

In time of war, prior censroship for reasons of national security is common and, although any believer in the free press as this newspaper has proven itself to be hates to admit, at times absolutely necessary. But it is not normal, practical or even desirable for this task to be passed off by the pertinent authorities onto the press itself. For one thing it means that the jouranlist's professional sense will be bastardized in such a way that if he must act as his own censor and question the sensitivity of every piece of news which comes his way (and it must be made clear that what is under discussion here is not veracity but sensitivity) for a prolonged period of time, he will certainly have "trained" himself to such an extend by the time censorship is lifted that he will never again be able to write freely, objectively and independently again. Also to be considered is the fact that the military is, by handling censorship in this haphazard way, leaving questions of national security up to untrained civilians who, no matter how responsible, careful and patriotic they may be, are simply not specialized in strategy, logistics and intelligence and thus are hardly in a position to judge what is damaging to national security. What the government is doing is passing the buck on censorship instead of taking proper responsibility for it itself. If there is to be prior censorship during the conflict, then it is essential that it be carried out by specialized personnel, not by those whose job it is to inform the people to the best of their ability.

ECONOMY MINISTER TERMS U.S. MEASURES 'INNOCUOUS'

PY302256 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2125 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Apr (TELAM) -- Economy Minister Roberto Alemann today said that the measures announced by the United States will be innocuous as to their effect on the Argentine economy.

Speaking to journalists in the finance palace, Alemann also noted that the Central Bank resolution postponing payments abroad is aimed at the priority objective of safeguarding the level of foreign reserves and at setting a priority payment scale so as to meet obligations related to the conflict first.

The minister said that Argentina will continue to strictly meet deadlines for payments on its foreign debt, and then the obligations related to commercial transactions.

Comments on Sanctions, Economy

PY011031 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1635 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Apr (TELAM) -- Argentine Economy Minister Roberto Alemann said today that the U.S. economic sanctions imposed against Argentina are innocuous, moreover, he said that all payments concerning the conflict with the United Kingdom will have priority precedence in all future Argentine payments abroad.

Alemann made this statement during an informal talk with journalists accredited to the Economy Ministry. He noted that the conflict had taken a new turn with the British blockade which in turn led Argentina to impose a similar measure and a change in course in the U.S. mediatory mission.

In this regard, Alemann said that after maintaining a neutral position, the United States had decided to favor the United Kingdom. He noted that in addition to material aid to the British, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig announced economic sanctions against Argentina but he described them as being innocuous.

Alemann noted that at any rate the suspension of Eximbank credits does not affect Argentina since we have no pending negotiations with them except for Yacyreta which has been indefinitely postponed until this conflict is resolved. He also belittled the suspension of credit guarantees on exports for Argentina and on the sale of cereal grains because such a measure does not affect Argentina at all since we do not purchase cereal grains, we sell them.

Alemann said that these measures had a political connotation but he said that it was not up to him to comment on this. However, he said he believes the U.S. Government made this decision comply with a domestic opinion trend, but nevertheless this is a decision that is in complete contradiction with the TIAR [Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty] resolution which deplored the economic sanctions imposed by the EEC. He added that from an economic point of view the effects that these measures will have on Argentina are very limited; they are innocuous.

Asked about whether Argentina will adopt similar measures, Alemann said that we do not lend money to the United States and we shall not impose limits on guarantees on Argentine exports to the United States. If the United States wants to harm its exports that is up to them, but we do not believe it is reasonable for Argentina to enforce a similar measure.

Moreover, the economy minister explained the objectives of the new currency exchange restrictions that were adopted this morning by the Central Bank. He said that putting all future foreign payments under control is a precautionary measure in keeping with those measures adopted since 3 April to safeguard monetary reserves. He said that the second priority objective was to ensure Argentine payments abroad by establishing an order of priority for these payments; "First of all payments concerning the conflict with the United Kingdom; second, careful attention to the foreign debt; and third commercial payments."

Alemann also disclosed Economy Ministry resolution No 402/82 which establishes that the transaction for sworn statement certificates that are needed for imports (DJNI) must be made before the shipment of the merchandise, so as to avoid a fait accompli by having merchandise, at the port. Alemann noted that this measure and other measures adopted by the Central Bank and the commerce secretary regarding the DJNI change the nature of these sworn statements, since instead of being for a merely statistical purpose, they are now of a selective nature. He added that this is a temporary precautionary measure.

He said that probably as of next week we will evaluate what will be the nature of these sworn statements for those countries that enforced sanctions against Argentina.

Asked about the enforcement of an alleged war economy program, Alemann said that during these past 4 weeks we have been studying several economic measures that will be announced at the proper time. He said the objective of all of these measures is to safeguard international reserves.

The economy minister refused to comment on whether a war economy should be government-controlled or liberal by noting that the adopted measures, such as those regarding restrictions on currency exchange will undoubtedly interfere in the operation of the market although the objective is to maintain a normal operation of markets, and interfere as little as possible; but in this case (regarding the restrictions on the currency exchange) for example, it would be improper to allow speculation that would undermine the Argentine peso. Nevertheless, he promised that the free monetary exchange market will be in force as soon as possible. He categorically denied that measures regarding foreign currency financial deposits will be amended -- such as replacing them in pesos -- by noting that what has been done in these past four weeks clearly shows our conduct. Therefore, I have no idea why people believe I will do such a thing.

More on U.S. Restrictions

PY021737 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 1 May 82 p 9

[Excerpts] The recent steps taken by the United States to join the economic boycott against Argentina did not come as a surprise to economy officials, who adopted measures to restrict payments abroad. "We had expected such a decision and we were just awaiting an official announcement," Foreign Trade Under Secretary Jorge Caminotti said, adding that the situation will not worsen unless the European Common Market takes any measures other than those which it has already announced.

Caminotti pointed out that the United States and Canada jointly absorbed about nine percent of Argentina's exports, and that the balance of trade was very favourable to both those countries. With regard to which measures can be taken to offset the effects of the boycott, the undersecretary said there were projects in hand to obtain access to other markets.

Treasury Secretary Manuel Solanet told the daily newspaper AMBITIO FINANCIERO that if the expenses incurred in connection with the Malvinas exceeded the budget earmarked for this operation, "there will be no other remedy than to impose a new tax."

GOVERNMENT ON INCIDENT AGAINST CHILEAN PREMISES

PY301607 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1517 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Apr (TELAM) -- Today acting Foreign Minister Gen Alfredo Saint Jean personally expressed to Chilean Ambassador Sergio Jarpa Reyes "our government's concern over the incidents which took place yesterday" and pointed out that all kinds of security measures to prevent it from happening again have been taken. The regrettable incidents to which General Saint Jean referred took place yesterday in Ushuaia, Comodor Rivadavia and Neuquen and were aimed against Chilean consulate premises in those cities. The San Martin Palace reports states that in view of the incidents the Chilean ambassador to our country held a meeting yesterday afternoon with Alberto Dumont, head of the South American Affairs Department, and this morning with the acting foreign minister himself. It is pointed out that the Argentine Government has immediately ordered an investigation of the incidents and the adoption of measures aimed at a complete protection of the Chilean diplomatic representatives and consulates in our country.

According to express statements at the Foreign Ministry, the minor incidents which took place yesterday by unidentified persons, who took advantage of the blackout operations carried out in the zone, were not directed against the Chilean representatives but against their belongings.

MILITARY OFFICE TO HANDLE POLITICAL TALKS

PY022110 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 15 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Vice Admiral Oscar Pammo, commander of the Bolivian Navy, reported yesterday that the armed forces' high command will create a political staff office to facilitate dialogue with the country's various groups as part of the upcoming political reorganization foreseen in the government's 3-year plan.

The military authority stated: "This is an armed forces government and it must have a political group with members from the armed forces to participate in the dialogue and exchange ideas with the groups which will take part in the conversations."

He ratified the government opinion that this dialogue "will represent all institutions and the armed forces."

He added that the talks will begin immediately after the National Political and Social Council [CONAPOL] concludes its study of the bases to be observed by the various groups which will be participating.

Since journalists repeatedly questioned the issue, Pammo said that the dialogue will be broad and that, as it relates to the government, "a political staff office is being created which we could say will work in coordination with the government to begin the dialogue, seek feasible positions and find solutions to take us forwar, develop the country and allow us to have a state of law."

The military chief expressed the opinion that the country's situation will slowly become normal, once the economic situation, which is the root of the problem, improves. With respect to the strikes now taking place in the country he said: "We believe some demands are necessary, but some of them are not reasonable."

INTERIOR MINISTER DENIES PARAMILITARY GROUPS

PY022112 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 17 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] "There is no paramilitary, the word does not exist for the Ministry of the Interior," said Interior Minister Col Romulo Mercado yesterday when asked about the result of investigations announced concerning an armed group which had placed ads in newspapers.

Mercado stated: "The word 'paramilitary group' does not exist in the armed forces government." He refused to give more details concerning a previous announcement he made to "find out the names and members of the armed fighting group called Primero Bolivia" which identifies as its "undisputed leader" former Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez.

Colonel Mercado promised to clear up this situation because the "constitution of the government recognizes the armed forces and the police as the sole institutions which can bear arms in this country."

With regard to the strike called for by the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] last Thursday, he said it was the result of actions by interested people and that there were workers who wanted to avoid the strike. He added: "Despite this, we are holding talks to come to a favorable conclusion."

Concerning the National Political and Social Council [CONAPOL], he said that their meetings are continuing and that CONAPOL will soon make its recommendations for the government's dialogue with all sectors of the country."

OFFICER TERMS ANOTHER COUP HARMFUL TO COUNTRY

PY301410 Paris AFP in Spanish 2201 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Excerpts] La Paz, 29 Apr (AFP) -- Col Gary Prado Salmon, former commander of the army 8th Division and the brains of the institutionalist sector of the armed forces, stated here today that a new coup would be no good because it would only harm the country.

In denying rumors that he had arrived in Santa Cruz to join the coup plot presumably headed by Padilla Arancibia, the officer urged the government to legalize political activities and order a general amnesty as the basic requisites for seeking a grand national accord.

TORRELIO ISSUES STATEMENT ON LABOR DAY

PY012100 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 May 82

[Message delivered by President Celso Torrelio Villa on Labor Day -- read by announcer]

[Text] Bolivian fellow workers: On the day dedicated to pay homage to the arduous work that is carried out by the workers, I would like to convey to all and every one of you the most sincere greetings from the government of the armed forces.

The workers in all their levels and lines make up the pillar of the national economy and must, therefore and in due right, occupy a just position within our society.

The armed forces, keeping alive the thought of the martyr President Gualberto Villaroel being closer to the poor people than to the rich, and this being the principle that guides their actions, have begun together with the mineworkers the process toward the recognition of labor unions. The armed forces acknowledge that workers must have their own instruments to defend, not only their economic and social interests, but also the goals and vindications that they achieve through their arduous effort.

In that challenge, the maturity and serenity of workers gain an unsuspected preponderance. Their decision to work in order to achieve a larger and better productivity must go along with the constant search for better standards of living and higher wages.

The call we make on this day of a universal meaning for all workers is directed toward accomplishing a large movement toward Bolivian unity, in which workers, farmers, professors, soldiers, employees and professionals will all permanently join our efforts and work to build a just nation which all of us, especially the workers, deserve. On voicing our complete solidarity with and support for the workers, who have built the present and will build the future of the nation through their efforts, we reassert their political and social rights, and we reiterate our intention to permanently safeguard the security and the right to work of the majority sectors of the nation.

[Signed] Brig Celso Torrelio Villa, president of the Republic of Bolivia.

WORKERS CONTINUE HUNGER STRIKE AT CATHEDRAL

PY301806 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] The Interior, Migration and Justice Ministry informs the public of the following:

1. Despite the mediation of the Catholic Church and the flexibility of government representatives during the negotiations held during the past 48 hours with the former workers on hunger strike at La Paz Metropolitan Cathedral, the conflict has not been resolved, therefore the government has withdrawn its negotiators.

2. As the Catholic Church has witnessed, through its representatives, the intransigent position orchestrated and imposed by leaders of the Revolutionary Workers Party [POR] once again has prevented a clear solution in favor of the former workers who are demanding that they be reinstated in their jobs.

3. By once again adopting fixed attitudes, the POR reiterates its disposition to hinder the development of labor union movements and the achievement of flexible solutions to their demands, since it cannot achieve those successes because of its narrow sectorial interests.

4. During the course of negotiations there was even an attempt to disregard the miners-government-church agreement which lifts the labor union recess allowing a gradual reorganization of the country's labor unions.

The Labor and Labor Development Ministry, through the established sectorial commissions, will continue to consider the reinstatement of former workers who have been dismissed for labor policy reasons.

Signed: Public Relations Department of the Interior, Migration and Justice Ministry.

[La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish at 1130 GMT on 30 April carries a report stating that hunger strikers in La Paz Cathedral have stated that once the ministry resolution ordering the reinstatement of workers in their jobs is issued it will be up to the Bolivian Labor Federation, the Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia and other labor union organizations to decide whether the hunger strike will be lifted or continued.]

SOVIETS SOLVE LA PALCA TIN PLANT PROBLEMS

PY302030 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Technicians of the Soviet Machinoexport Company have managed to solve technical problems at the La Palca tin volatilization plant in compliance with the commitments of the Soviet authorities and representatives.

The mining minister stated that during the Bolivian-Soviet commission's meeting, recently held in Santa Cruz, the Mining Corporation of Bolivia had made some observations regarding that industrial center. He stated that the Soviets had acknowledged the problems and had promised to solve all the problems of the plant before handing it over officially.

BRIEFS

NEW SAN ANDRES UNIVERSITY RECTOR -- During a ceremony held yesterday at the Greater San Andres University, (Vidal Botelo Herrera) was sworn in as rector. [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Apr 82 PY]

OFFICIAL NOTE CONDEMNS BRITISH ATTACKS

PY030902 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 May 82, p 14

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- Invoking once again UN Resolution 502, the Brazilian Government yesterday condemned the British air raids against the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands and reiterated its appeal to the United Nations "to act without delay" in order to resolve the conflict through negotiations.

The Brazilian position is summed up in an official note read late yesterday afternoon by Itamaraty's spokesman Bernardo Pericas:

"Brazil cannot but disagree with the armed attack carried out this morning, because it implies a violation of Paragraph 1 of UN Security Council Resolution 502 calling for the cessation of hostilities.

"The UN Security Council is exclusively charged with the competence to adopt recommendations and measures regarding all aspects of Resolution 502.

"Brazil reiterates the need for the United Nations to act promptly in order to reestablish conditions leading to a negotiated solution to the question."

Asked whether Itamaraty was specifically concerned about the possible involvement of the Soviet Union in the conflict to offset the U.S. support for Great Britain, Pericas admitted that the Brazilian Government is examining "all the aspects" of the Falkland question.

Pericas also explained that before responding to the Brazilian appeal to set in motion the defense mechanism provided for in Articles 39 and 40 of the UN Charter, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has to distribute the Brazilian Government's note to all UN member countries.

The Itamaraty spokesman guaranteed yesterday afternoon that "the program for President Figueiredo's visit to the United States has not been altered." He thus denied rumors that the president's visit to Washington has been definitely compromised in the light of the position adopted by the United States siding with Great Britain in the latter's conflict with Argentina.

Pericas said: "We maintain our position. I have to say that there is a very clear position adopted by 17 Latin American countries at the OAS consultative meeting, deploring the measures adopted by the European Economic Community [EEC] against Argentina, and demanding that such measures be suspended.

"Brazil maintains excellent relations with Great Britain; and we regret that two friendly countries should be caught in a conflict."

MINISTER VIEWS RELATIONS WITH U.S., ARGENTINA

PY031012 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 May 82 p 14

[Text] Brasilia -- The U.S. support for Great Britain in the Falklands/Malvinas war is causing serious concern as to the Brazilian diplomatic orientation toward the U.S. Government, a cabinet minister admitted yesterday. The minister who did not want to be identified said that even the possibility cannot be discarded that the agenda of the Figueiredo-Reagan conversations in Washington during the Brazilian president's visit beginning 11 May might be reviewed. Even the trip itself can be hurt due to the blow of the U.S. position dealt to relations with the Latin American bloc.

The negative impact of the U.S. attitude was such in high circles of the Brazilian Government, that the same source said that Argentina may not have any other alternative but to accept Soviet support or even to offer its territory for the installation of a Soviet base.

According to the assessment by the same source, the new fact of this U.S. attitude reinforces the thesis that Brazil must now line up with its third world allies with more determination.

As to the specific fact of the war, however, although it is unrestrictedly aligned diplomatically with Argentina, Brazil will not be able to offer direct military support due to the limitation of its own land, sea and air forces which are barely sufficient to defend its own territory. However, through normal trade channels, Brazil could increase its exports to favor Argentina in terms adjusted to the war situation as far as prices and time spans are concerned. In the specific list of those exports can be included vehicles, light military equipment, EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] made planes and foodstuff.

EDITORIAL SEES OAS THREATENED BY U.S. MOVE

PY021013 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICAN DAILY POST in English 1 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Historic Decision"]

[Text] In an historic decision the United States has dropped its position of mediator and taken the side of Great Britain in the Falklands dispute. The implications for hemispheric relations are enormous.

Since the invocation of the Monroe Doctrine in the 19th century the United States has traditionally taken the position that it is the predominant force on this side of the Atlantic Ocean and any attempted incursion by European powers would be met with American opposition. This stand was later expanded through the formation of the Organization of American States and gained expression through the Rio Treaty, which united all signatory nations in a policy of hemispheric self-defense. Both the OEA [as published] and Rio Treaty took their strength from the presence of the United States, by far the most powerful nation in the hemisphere.

Behind the organization and its document lay an axiom of the Americas that hemispheric unity was not only a goal but an attainable one. Through the years, this has constantly been challenged by events, most recently by the emergence of Cuba as an ideological ally of a European power. But despite differences between the United States and its hemispheric partners, the American colossus has never seen as an outright enemy of the region. By taking the decision to back Britain and oppose Argentina, the Reagan administration has not only abandoned the concept of hemispheric unity but has threatened the very fabric of its relationships with Latin America.

As shown by this week's vote in the OEA, the Latin American nations back Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Falklands and while most are reluctant to approve that nation's action in seizing the islands, they are still opposed to any attempt by Great Britain and the European Economic Community to impose a solution. Through its decision, the United States has now allied itself with Europe against Latin America. This of course is a simple expression of a complex issue, but it is in these terms that Latin America will see the American position. One immediate result could well be a strengthening of Argentine ties with the Soviet Union, possibly even to the point of requesting military assistance. Certainly the Reagan administration's policy towards Central America will be even more difficult now to implement. That policy is predicated on the concept that the region is threatened by the Soviet Union through its control of Cuba and growing influence over Nicaragua. We doubt that an American Government that has supported a European nation against a Latin American nation will have much credibility when it complains of Soviet imperialism in the region.

The long range results of this decision are more difficult to predict but unquestionably in choosing to rely on its traditional friendship and political ties with Great Britain, the United States has run the risk of further diminishing its already waning influence over its own backyard.

The days when the Yankee giant imposed its will on the Americas have definitely passed and while this process did not begin yesterday, the Falklands crisis has seemingly spelled the end to that honored concept of hemispheric unity. There is a wide gap between North and South America and that gap has now grown even wider.

DAILY REVIEWS DAMAGES IN WAKE OF CRISIS

PY031136 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 May 82 p 10

[Editorial: "New Abysms"]

[Excerpt] The gravity of the situation created by the invasion of the Falkland Islands seems to be increasing in geometrical proportions while Argeintines keep stubbornly insisting on the question of immediate recognition for their sovereignty over the islands, thus blocking the way to any agreement by not allowing Great Britain to save its "national honor," the same honor the Argentines have been invoking incessantly.

What was known as the inter-American system may have had an artificial character due to the fact that it has never been taken seriously and that it has never really been tested. Now it is a system that is virtually dead in the wake of the U.S. Government's official announcement of its solidarity with Great Britain and of sanctions to be applied against Argentina.

The U.S. attitude raises questions as grave as those raised by the invasion of the Falklands. The most somber prospects are raised regarding the fact that a real wedge will come to separate the continent in two halves as a result of the possible solidarity of other South American capitals with the inevitable resentment of Argentina.

The U.S. attitude, however, no matter how strong it is -- and it is very strong -- cannot be isolated from the context of other U.S. relationships.

Overnight the continent has been placed in a situation quite disproportionate to the importance the Falklands have whether for Argentina or Great Britain -- the best indication that facts have escaped the control of reason. Another indication of this flight from reason is the fact that Argentina is heading fast toward a desperate economic and financial situation. Even if Argentina should decide, thus straying even farther from natural channels, to lean on the Soviet Union, it cannot expect much from that side because the USSR has its own problems and it is not in the position to be all that philantropic -- even if prompted by its own designs. Suddenly Argentina is facing a real prospect of going bankrupt. And in this deplorable collapse, Argentina is dragging down the entire inter-American system. So this system will have to survive now on the basis of bilateral understandings exclusively -- up until that time when a minimum of good sense returns to a region of the world which has up to now been spared from more serious conflicts.

MALUF TO RESIGN, ENTER ELECTION FOR DEPUTY

PY031237 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 May 82

[Excerpt] The public information and communication secretary, (Olavo Vinicious) has stated in Abare that Governor Paulo Majuf will resign from the Sao Paulo governorship on 15 May to be able to run in the 15 November elections. He noted that Maluf will hold a meeting today with councilmen and deputies to discuss his resignation, and that tomorrow during a meeting with Sao Paulo cabinet ministers he will announce his resignation. Moreover, deputy (Aldemar de Barros Filho) practically confirmed in Abare that Governor Paulo Maluf will run for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies.

GOVERNMENT TO BE NEUTRAL IN FALKLANDS CONFLICT

PY011216 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames has stated that Chile will remain neutral if war breaks out between Great Britain and Argentina. He added that the government will always be ready to make all possible efforts and support all initiatives toward a peaceful solution of the crisis. The minister stated that Chile will maintain normal relations with Argentina and Great Britain.

No Comment on Clashes

PY030531 Paris AFP in Spanish 1652 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 2 May (AFP) -- The Chilean Foreign Ministry will not issue any statements on the latest events in the South Atlantic, acting Under Secretary of Foreign Relations Tomas Amenabar said today. We have nothing to say, the official added. He indicated that there is the same work team as always at the foreign ministry which is in constant telephone contact with Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames.

Meanwhile, sources at the Foreign Ministry said that President Gen Augusto Pinochet is keeping constantly informed on the development of events happening in the Malvinas Islands. When Foreign Minister Rojas Goldames was asked recently about Chile's position if a war was declared between Argentina and Great Britain, he said: "I cannot anticipate that, but neutrality is the minimum that can be expected from the Chileans."

The Chilean foreign minister emphasized at that time that the Santiago government would always be willing to make whatever efforts possible to join in any initiative aimed at overcoming crises like that which is imminent.

PRESIDENT SETS UP POLICE COORDINATION COMMITTEE

PY300256 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Apr 82

[From Government House report by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] President Augusto Pinochet has ordered the creation of a Police Coordination Committee made up of the Interior Ministry, the National Intelligence Center -- CNI --, carabineros and the investigative police.

The committee, a police organization, will protect social peace, preserve normalcy in national activities and counter problems which could be posed by extremists.

The creation of this organization was reported today by Interior Minister Enrique Montero, after the cabinet meeting presided over by President Pinochet and during which his excellency pointed out to the ministers that there should be appropriate ministerial coordination in order to permit the continuity of the government's actions in the socio-economic, political and foreign relations areas.

The interior minister said that the Police Coordination Committee will be very useful because it will allow an immediate evaluation of any situation which may arise and proper briefing of the president.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON FALKLANDS ISSUE

PA011109 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0504 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Bogota, 30 Apr (EFE) -- Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds said today that the Colombian Government is observing with concern the tense situation that exists in the South Atlantic as a result of the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas.

"We are greatly concerned over what is occurring in the area, but we trust that the problem will finally be legally resolved," said the foreign minister.

Lemos Simmonds, who returned to Bogota from Washington in the past few hours after attending the meeting of OAS foreign ministers, was met by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and several ministers at Eldorado Airport.

"This reception implies that our country is not abandoning its legal positions and that in the end it will be proved right," said the foreign minister, noting that Colombia continues to observe the law.

The Colombian minister insisted that the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) is not applicable in the case of the Malvinas.

In his opinion, the basic tenets of the TIAR have been distorted. At the meeting of foreign ministers, he express his regret that this has happened.

"However," the foreign minister said, "we Colombians can be proud that we have maintained a position that is consistent with our government and our traditional foreign policy."

The foreign minister also referred to relations with Argentina. He said that "it is a fraternal country. We support its claim to the Malvinas, but of course, we differ from Argentina in that we believe conflicts should be solved through legal means rather than by force."

Lemos Sommonds had said in Washington that Colombia's conduct has not separated the country from the inter-American system and that, despite the hostilities between Great Britain and Argentina, those nations will have to negotiate on their differences peacefully.

"When that time comes, it will be realized that Colombia has not separated itself from the inter-American system, but is instead one of its firmest supporters," said the foreign minister.

Colombia abstained from voting at the meeting of OAS foreign ministers on the application of the TIAR to the issue of the Malvinas. This position partly coincided with the position of U.S. Secretary of State Haig.

ARGENTINA DISPLEASED WITH OFFICIAL REMARKS

PA301434 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Apr 82

[By (Eliezer Orozco)]

[Excerpt] This is a report from Buenos Aires, Argentina. Colombian-Argentine relations seemed today to be going into decline, after the Argentine Foreign Ministry called upon Colombian Ambassador Vicente Borrego Restrepo for an official statement or explanation of remarks made by Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds during the debate at the OAS. Colombian Ambassador Vicente Borrego Restrepo told this station at noon today that he had been invited to the Argentine Foreign Ministry to discuss the matter, but he denied that diplomatic relations between the two countries were deteriorating.

[Begin Borrego Restrepo recording] I would not say that they are cracking, but I was called this morning and told that the speech had been received with amazement and that no reasonable explanation could be found for that attitude. [end recording]

The Colombian foreign minister's remarks have been rejected in Argentina, which prompted the calling of the ambassador.

[Begin Borrego Restrepo recording] I was not notified in the form of a protest but rather as a general comment. [end recording]

The Colombian ambassador in Buenos Aires was called in before noon. Subsequently, the ambassador met with several Colombian officials accredited in Argentina, particularly the director of the Export Promotions Fund, PROEXPO, and (Pedro Davila), manager of the National Federation of Colombian Coffee Producers.

Meanwhile, there has been great controversy in Buenos Aires today, especially at the diplomatic level, over the letter sent by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala to President Galtieri. Turbay Ayala's letter affirmed that despite the fact that Galtieri's letter, which was handcarried to Turbay by an official from the National Federation of Colombian Coffee Producers, was not signed by President Galtieri, President Turbay accepted it as written by President Galtieri. Turbay's remark has been considered a breech of diplomatic form and this is part of the controversy in political and diplomatic circles in Buenos Aires.

More on Relations

PA010242 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Bogota -- Argentine Ambassador to Colombia (Raul Medina Munoz) will travel to Buenos Aires tomorrow for consultations with the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

Yesterday, (Medina Munoz) met with Acting Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes. The ambassador said that he will return to Bogota next week, although he did not specify when.

The ambassador's trip to Buenos Aires was reported today by the Bogota newspapers, which view it as a normal trip that is part of his diplomatic functions. However, it is believed that the consultations for which (Medina Munoz) was called deal with Colombia's position at the OAS, where it abstained from approving the application of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty.

Meanwhile, the Colombian Foreign Ministry has emphatically denied that Vicente Borrero Restrepo, Colombian Ambassador to Argentina, has been recalled to Bogota. In a brief but concise communique, the Foreign Ministry reported that Borrero Restrepo will remain in Buenos Aires and that there are no plans to recall him to Bogota.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that there is no need for the ambassador to come to Bogota. He added that relations between Argentina and Colombia are excellent.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS U.S. POSITION ON FALKLANDS

PA010736 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0518 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Quito, 30 Apr (EFE) -- U.S. support for Great Britain and the U.S. announcement of sanctions against Argentina constitute a disavowal of the commitment made by the United States at the 20th OAS Organ of consultative meeting. This statement was made today by Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia in a communique drafted after he had studied the U.S. announcement on the conflict in the South Atlantic.

The communique emphasizes the minister's concern over the U.S. decision and notes that the OAS resolution -- adopted by 17 votes in favor, none against and 4 abstentions -- is binding on all signatories of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR). The document recalls that the OAS resolution included the Inter-American Juridical Committee's recommendation recognizing "Argentina's indisputable right to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands."

The United States' abstention at the conference of foreign ministers does not exempt from it obeying and respecting the conference's decisions, the communique states. In view of the new circumstances, the communique states, Foreign Minister Valencia is consulting with his Latin American colleagues, Particularly the Andean Group, to arrive at a common position.

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZES UK ATTACK ON FALKLANDS

PA021424 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 2 May 82

[Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry communique on Argentine-British conflict, issued on 1 May; read by unidentified speaker -- recorded]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry, in view of today's armed attack by Great Britain against the Republic of Argentina, specifically the bombing of Puerto Argentino in the Malvinas Islands, reaffirms its solidarity with the sister nation of Argentina and rejects this new colonialist aggression.

In addition to endangering the peace and security of the American continent and the world these attacks to maintain colonialism as well as the coersive measures imposed on Argentina, attack the [words indistinct] and the compulsory nature of the basic principles of the UN and OAS charters which call for not resorting to threats or the use of force in international relations and for solving controversies between states exclusively through peaceful means. Furthermore, the occupation of territories by force do not become valid with the passing of time, regardless of its extension.

Since the above are traditionally fundamental principles on which Ecuadorean foreign policy is founded, Ecuador rejects this attitude on the part of Great Britain which, besides disregarding the previously mentioned principles and the UN Security Council resolution, his shown lack of sensibility as to the resolution of the 20th OAS foreign ministers' consultative meeting.

In view of the above, the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry reiterates its appeal to all peoples and governments to maintain hemispheric solidarity and make every effort to prevent the worsening of the existing situation. The Foreign Ministry reiterates its decision to continue cooperating with every possible initiative to reach a peaceful and just solution. In this respect, instructions have been issued to our diplomatic representatives in the American countries to initiate immediate consultations for the purpose of continuing the efforts of the 20th foreign ministers consultation meeting, which remains open, to appoint a mediating committee which may directly deal with Great Britain and Argentina based on the terms of the resolution adopted on 28 April.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON OAS SESSION, U.S. STAND

PY021905 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 2 May 82 p 12

[Text] Upon returning from the United States yesterday, Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues said that the aggravation of the Argentine-British conflict "should no longer surprise us because it is the result of an armed s[illegible]ggle."

Nogues returned from Washington where he attended the OAS meeting which issued a resolution in support of Argentina in the above conflict.

According to Nogues, the OAS might not be convoked again in the wake of the new developments, "because the question has been submitted to the United Nations. I understand that efforts are still being made to reach an agreement between the parties despite the seriousness of the conflict."

When asked about the U.S. attitude in support of Britain, Nogues said that "the United States is a sovereign country and they have the right to do as they please."

Concerning the OAS negotiations Nogues stressed that "the OAS has made a commendable effort in the quest for a peaceful settlement of the dispute. That cannot be a failure. The OAS issued a resolution which has conveyed the unanimous concern that this grave situation has raised in all American countries."

When asked about the commitment assumed by American countries with regard to Argentina, the foreign minister said that "it is the committment to try to find a peaceful settlement."

The following persons were at the international airport yesterday to receive Nogues: Acting Foreign Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro; U.S. Ambassador Lyle Lane; Foreign Ministery Under Secretaries Rodney Elpidio Acevedo, Efrain Dario Centurion and Francisco Barreiro Maffiodo, as well as other high Foreign Ministry officials.

Nogues will resume his duties ac the Foreign Ministry tomorrow. He will also submit a comprehensive report on the activities of the Paraguayan delegation at the recent OAS meeting to President Alfredo Stroessner.

HOY RAPS U.S. SIDING WITH UK ON FALKLANDS

PY030725 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 1 May 82 p 9

[Commentary by Bernardo Neri Farina: "The Rage of the Cowboy"]

[Text] The radical position adopted by the United States on the Malvinas conflict, openly siding with Great Britain, could unleash a major crisis in the relations between the bloc of South American countries and the "big brother" of the north. In fact, by having departed from the decision approved by 17 foreign ministers of OAS countries and by questioning the validity of the resolution approved at the recent large ministerial meeting on the South Atlantic conflict, the United States has turned its back to a position which is in keeping with the principles of American unity.

Above all, it is a serious thing for the United States to have taken a course of action which bespeaks its resentment over its failure to make its influence prevail in such a serious issue as the British-Argentine conflict once its motion did not get through and was defeated by the majority at the meeting of foreign ministers. The U.S. position would clearly convey an emotional reaction provoked by its becoming aware that the verticalist policy it has always used at the OAS to tamper with final decisions could not be imposed this time. This looks like a complete loss of equilibrium and equanimity which are the guiding qualities a country with such a serious commitment to the West should have observed at this difficult time for the entire world.

By having openly -- although it was already doing it covertly -- sided with one of the contenders, the United States has opened a major chasm which could ultimately result in the disruption of North-South relations and the opportunity awaited by another center of political influence to infiltrate an area which until now has emerged as a virtually insurmountable bulkwark.

The United States has gone far beyond giving its mere moral support to Great Britain; it has outlined its specific position by announcing important logistical support. And in so doing, the United States is all but fomenting the anti-American feelings which are always latent in many countries of South America and revealing a complete lack of equanimity by the White House, whose position is not in keeping with its interests in this important area of the world.

There is also the contradiction that after having undertaken arduous negotiations to achieve peace, with its material support to Great Britain, the United States is all but instigating an extremely violent showdown in the Malvinas conflict.

This inexplicable development of the situation on the part of a country which should always remain selfcontrolled in its actions leads us to believe that the White House cowboy became enraged when he was unable to impose his reasons on Argentina and then made a decision he will regret later. The fact is that the United States has too many things to lose in Latin American...

GOVERNMENT ADMITS EXPELLING WRITER ROA BASTOS

PY021902 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 2 May 82 p 11

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro yesterday told this newspaper that Paraguyan writer Augusto Roa Bastos "was expelled by the government."

When asked about the reasons for such a drastic decision, he answered: "because of his Bolshevik and ultra-pro-Moscow ideas and because he attempted to indoctrinate the country's youth with such ideologies."

PRESIDENT ON IMMINENT PEACE IN SOUTH ATLANTIC

PY030001 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2344 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Lima, 2 May (LATIN-TEUTER) -- President Fernando Belaunde Terry revealed today that peace negotiations are being carried out between Argentina and Great Britain and that both countries have agreed in principle to halt hostilities.

Belaunde added that the document, which will reportedly be accepted by the countries in conflict within the next few hours, had been prepared by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who read it to Belaunde, and that Belaunde then transmitted it via telephone to Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri.

I can tell you, and you will excuse me that I cannot be too explicit, that negotiations are being carried out and peace could be reestablished totally in a very short period in the South Atlantic, and also that there is good will on both sides to cease hostilities, Belaunde said at a press conference granted tonight at government palace.

I can give the first point over which there is no argument: an immediate cessation of hostilities. The other points have to do with all the other delicate questions involved in this conflict, but the dignity of the two countries is maintained throughout, he added.

No Cease-Fire in Falklands

PY030316 Formosa Canal Once Television Service in Spanish 0241 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Lima -- The Presidential Press Secretariat tonight released a communique with regard to some press reports noting that a solution had already been found to the South Atlantic conflict on the basis of an immediate cease-fire. This is not accurate, the communique says.

The following is the text of the communique:

In his regular Sunday press conference, President Fernando Belaunde referred to his government's efforts to cooperate in finding a solution to the problem that erupted in the South Atlantic on the basis on an immediate cease-fire. Some press reports indicate that this high objective has already been achieved. This is not accurate, but efforts aimed at securing peace continue.

BELAUNDE MESSAGE TO GALTIERI EXPRESSES SUPPORT

PY010058 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2208 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 30 Apr (TELAM) -- Peru offered today to Argentina -- in a message from President Belaunde Terry -- all the support within our reach at this hour in which this nation is the victim of a bellicose blockade and of unjustified economic sanctions by Great Britain in the conflict over the Malvinas Islands.

This declaration is contained in a message which President Fernando Belaunde sent today from government house to his Argentine colleague Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri.

The following is the text of the message:

At this hour in which the Argentine nation is the victim of a bellicose blockade and unjustified economic sanctions I express to your excellency the decision of the Peruvian Government and people to give all the aid within our reach to the defense of your legitimate national interests and to the cause of Latin American unity.

I also reiterate our firm determination not to omit any efforts in contributing to the reestablishment of peace, based on justice.

U.S. SIDING WITH UK ON FALKLANDS CONDEMNED

PY301939 Paris AFP in Spanish 1902 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 29 Apr (AFP) -- Peru today condemned the U.S. decision to help Great Britain against Argentina by regarding the decision as being out of keeping with both history and the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella has said.

U.S. Sanctions Scored

PY011753 Paris AFP in Spanish 1721 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Lima, 1 May (AFP) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde tonight condemned again the unfortunate measures adopted by the United States in favor of Great Britain and against Argentina.

A few hours earlier, Belaunde had expressed his solidarity to the Argentine chief of state, Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, and Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella had regarded Washington's sanctions against Buenos Aires as being out of keeping with history.

At a meeting with a provincial delegation, President Belaunde said the United States had taken unfortunate measures against Argentina, thus adopting an unjustifiable one-sided position in such a complex controversy as the one involving the Malvinas.

Belaunde said that although some vested interests might also be involved, these can in no way undermine the undisputable, historical Argentine rights to the islands.

In the face of this serious situation, of the outbreak of military actions which I hope will not spread and of the unacceptable economic and political sanctions, this morning I sent a cable message to General Galtieri, Beluande said.

In conclusion, he confirmed his resolve not to spare any efforts to contribute to rest ring a peace based on justice.

ARTICLE EXAMINES INTEREST IN FALKLANDS CRISIS

PY010328 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 17 Apr 82 p A-4

[By Osvaldo Holgun Callo]

[Text] The events which have taken place during the last few days on the Malvinas Islands and in the nearby Atlantic Ocean area -- since both the conflicting nations have Atlantic coastlines -- have pointed up several suppositions and interpretations which seek, from each viewpoint, the truth in this complicated international jigsaw puzzle. The political pieces in motion are certainly not enough in themselves to give us the broad vision which something so complex requires. The economic issue, of obvious importance, and the territorial safety issue, due to strategic geopolitical reasons, should not be left aside. Neither can the well-founded and understandable reasons, which the sister Republic of Argentina cites as bases for national honor, be ignored. World public opinion could not disregard this important element of a material nature if impartially informed.

However, the sudden invasion of the Atlantic archipelago near South America places the study of possible solutions to the conflict, above all, in the hands of international law. In its logical eagerness to overcome differences among nations through conciliatory means, the law provides several formulas applicable to the various cases submitted for its consideration. Let us hope that they should now help to solve this complicated problem justly and honorably for all the conflicting nations and for the inhabitants of the islands in dispute.

The Malvinas, despite the distance which separates them from Peru, are nonetheless related to our country through historical and present ties. Let us remember that before the Viceroyship of the River Plate was created (1776), and at the time of their incorporation to the Spanish empire, the islands depended on the general military government and governorship of Buenos Aires, which in turn was ruled by the old viceroyship in Peru. Manuel de Amata recalls in his government memoirs that it was necessary to keep "troops ruled by a governor" on the islands, and that this required no less than 60,000 pesos per year. This sum was sent by the royal treasury of this viceroyship as a substantial part of the aid traditionally sent to the general military government. The smart Catalonian was well aware of the islands' strategic location. He said they "are extremely cold and sterile, but it is absolutely necessary to maintain this establishment so as to avoid that they be used as stepping stones for other nations to enter this southern sea", that is, the Pacific Ocean. Moreover, the competent Peruvian viceroy believed it advisable to explain his ideas in more detail when he had to concern himself with other geographical points of a similar nature. "It is true that said islands offer the crown no gains or benefits, but they are fortresses which safeguard and defend your majresty's territories, enabling life in the territories to be peaceful and preventing the process of illegal negotiations."

Mutatis Mutandis, it is because of the latter point that we consider the relationship between our country and those faraway islands -- so near the vital straits and canals of the southernmost part of the continent -- potentially up-to-date.

Their possession and sovereign control by Peru's traditional friend is, therefore, a question of national interest. Moreover, the rights of the Malvinas inhabitants cannot serve as bases for creating a sovereign state thereby appying the seemingly legitimate principle of self-determination as has happened recently and wtih surprising frequence in the stormy Caribbean area.

POLITICAL SUPPORT FOR ARGENTINA REPORTED

PY022029 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1933 GMT 2 May 82

[Excerpts] The Peruvian Government today reasserted its support for Argentina in the conflict with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands, while legislators and political party leaders are promoting Latin American integration movements to defend Argentine sovereignty, and they condemn the British attack against the archipelago.

For his part, Luis Alvarado, the secretary of the Aprista Party of Peru (PAP) said at the end of a PAP meeting that they had contemplated the idea of forming a legion of Peruvians to contribute toward the defense of the Argentine territorial integrity by going, if necessary, to the battlefield.

Luis Percovich, the president of the Chamber of Deputies, condemned the British attack against the Malvinas and he stated that the United States should have borne in mind the need for defending our continent by supporting the Argentine cause, instead of making such a grave decision which jeopardizes peace.

Andres Townsend, the secretary general for the Latin American Parliament, stated that the U.S. position in support of Great Britain implies a catastrophe for the reigonal system, and he noted that that attitude leaves the OAS in ruins. In the wake of this notorious split within the OAS, Peru must call for a meeting of Latin Aemrican presidents to make a decision on the subject.

More on Political Support

PY301010 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0033 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 29 Apr (TELAM) -- Peruvian political sectors have joined together in asserting that the Malvinas Islands are Argentine, according to the newspaper EL OBSERVADOR in interviews with leaders from different sectors.

Hugo Blanco, who leans to the left, affirmed that the Malvinas belong to Argentina, that the TIAR [Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty] is designed to crush American revolutions and that it should be applied without excuses, not in order to immediately take a war stance but in order to defend peace. But it must be applied through recognition of the rights of the Argentine people. Responding to a question on the Peruvian attitude, Blanco said that: It appears vacilating to me. It should energetically demand the application of the TIAR and criticize the United States for its role as a supposed mediator. He concluded by saying that we are in a special situation. San Martin came to struggle for our emancipation, and now, as a simple matter of reciprocity, we should stand at the side of the Argentines.

APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] Deputy Juana Castro asserted that the British action is an outrage against Latin America, not just against Argentina. After saying that Argentina has sovereign rights over the islands, she made a call to find a peaceful solution, and exhorted Latin America to stand in solidarity by the side of this American people.

Fernando Seminario, of the governing Popular Action Party, emphasized obstinacy of the British in not wishing to find a solution after so many years, and afirmed that from the beginning all the countries of the Americas have stood beside Argentina.

UNION BACKS ARGENTINA ON FALKLANDS CRISIS

PY300745 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0025 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 29 Apr (TELAM) -- Spontaneous support for Argentina, sincere and solid under any trial, was plainly stated by the powerful national confederation of merchants (CONACO).

Its president, Eduardo Muelle Maturana, said that this situation has us very concerned, and above all it has awakened fraternal feelings in each of our peoples under these circumstances so painful for our continent. He added that the confrontation and the British action in recovering South Georgia Island are due to the mistaken defense of interests which have been thoroughly superseded with the passage of time, and that history shows the complete justice of this trend.

BRITISH SHIP REFUSED ENTRY, HEADS TOWARD CHILE

PY010546 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0400 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Lwma, 30 Apr (TELAM) -- The British merchant ship Silverfjord was not allowed to enter the Callao Port in view of the boycott decreed by Peruvian dock workers and it is presumably on its way to Chile. The Silverfjord, which is carrying a cargo of 379 Japanese cars, did not even anchor at the Callao Port dock. Port officials noted that as a state enterprise they could not refuse to receive any ships but they said that they could not assure that any loading or unloading operations would be carried out.

In addition to a maritime blockade, a boycott has also been in force against British Caledonian which has announced a temporary interruption of its services to Peru.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STRONG STATEMENT ON FALKLANDS

PA010548 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0453 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Caracas, 30 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Venezuela tonight accused the United States of breaking down inter-American solidarity by supporting Great Britain in the Malvinas Islands crisis and urged the UN Security Council to take every action to avert a war.

In a statement made over a radio and television network, Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano also accused the Security Council of passivity in the face of the British fleet's advance toward the Malvinas.

Zambrano reiterated Venezuela's solidarity with Argentina and said that the U.S. attitude "could encourage the aggression, thereby annuling the effects of the previous peace effort."

The Venezuelan statement said that the U.S. position contravenes the spirit and the letter of the organ of consultation of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty [TIAR] resolution and "will certainly affect future inter-American relations."

The text of the nine-point statement is as follows:

"1. The TIAR organ of consultation adopted a resolution in which it unequivocally expresses its solidarity with the Republic of Argentina in the face of the violence that colonalism is practicing against it. That decision does not represent the optimum expression of hemispheric solidarity, but it does clearly denote continental feeling regarding the present crisis and constitutes an agreement that is binding on all member states of the treaty, even dissenting ones.

"2. The U.S. secretary of state has today expressed his government's support for the UK position and has announced measures against Argentina. This statement, received with jubilation by the British foreign secretary, breaks down inter-American relations.

"3. The Venezuelan Government had been following with great interest the effort that the U.S. Government had been making to date to avoid useless bloodshed. Lamentably, this new position adopted by that government could very likely encourage aggression, thereby annuling the previous peace efforts. Unilateral positions carry a grave risk of generalizing the conflict, for obvious reasons.

"4. The term 'intransigent,' which the secretary of state applied to one of the parties -- thereby allying himself with precisely the party whose intransigence before and after the crisis is visibly the main cause of the present lamentable situation -- reflects a biased position that will have an unfavorable effect on the possibility of a peaceful solution. One cannot put aside the true origin of the conflict or pretend to place the blame on Argentina by alluding to the single, and incidentally bloodless, act of force committed by that country in the face of 150 years of colonial violence that are being voluntarily ignored.

"5. The Venezuelan Government is prepared to carry out any necessary consultations with other Latin American countries on the possibility and advisability of reorienting the inter-American system in line with Latin America's interests.

"6. The Venezuelan Government believes that the new perspective generated by the U.S. declaration places an even more serious responsibility on the UN Security Council.

"7. We feel a moral obligation to clearly state our surprise over the passivity with which the world organ has watched the British fleet advance toward the Malvinas.

"8. It is time for the council to order all the necessary actions to avert the possibility of war by enforcing all aspects of its resolution. Argentina has agreed to this, while Great Britain has refused.

"9. Finally, the Venezuelan Government reiterates its solidarity with the Republic of Argentina in this situation that requires broad, conscious and voluntary participation of its people alongside their government to confront the foreign aggression. It affirms that there is nothing more important at this time than to avoid the loss of human lives, maintain continental solidarity and preserve the peace."

HERRERA NOTES FREEZING OF COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

PA301609 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1510 GMT 30 Apr 82

[By Orlando Lizama]

[Text] Caracas, 30 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Commercial relations between Great Britain and Venezuela are paralyzed as a result of the Malvinas Islands conflict, President Luis Herrera Campins has announced.

"As of today they are paralyzed, due to the turn of events of the international situation and to the events that may occur in the next few days," he stated.

Herrera spoke last night to newsmen in Ciudad Trujillo, some 45 km from here. His statements were published today by the official VENPRES News Agency.

Venezuela is one of the countries that has vigorously supported Argentina's claims to the Malvinas Archipelago in the South Atlantic.

Trade between Venezuela and Great Britain surpassed $500 million in 1980 and Venezuelan exports registered $185 million, according to official figures.

The Venezuelan Armed Forces plan to buy 24 Hawk combat and training aircraft worth $250 million. However, sources close to the government indicated that that purchase entered a state of suspension with the outbreak of the Argentine-British conflict. This is also true of technology assistance contracts between British firms and Venezuelan oil companies.

Herrera's statements were announced a few hours after banking sources here noted that the threat of a deterioration in the crisis had already begun to affect British bank loans to Venezuela and Venezuela's deposits in London.

They indicated that one or two British banks had begun to withdraw funds in London for "strictly commercial" reasons and without political considerations, a POVSA spokesman stated. But he explained that the uncertainty surrounding the conflict was a factor that had been considered.

In his statements, Herrera accused Great Britain of malice [insidia] and of believing that it owns the seas.

"It is trying to handle this situation capriciously, as if it owned the seas, particularly those of the South Atlantic," he remarked.

He added that in this crisis "we have seen not only the aggression of the United Kingdom, but certain malice in its efforts to explain and justify its forceful action against Argentina in the Malvinas case, saying that if it did not act in that manner, Belize would later be victimized by Guatemala and Guyana by Venezuela."

Venezuela has maintained territorial claims over the vast eastern Essequibo region, currently under the domain of Guyana, a former British colony.

Up until now it was speculated that Venezuela's support for Argentina would be limited to commercial or diplomatic factors.

However, political sources here said that Herrera has left the door open to broader support with his statements in Trujillo.

"The solidarity, contribution, cooperation or support of the Latin American countries depends upon the demands of the country affected, which is Argentina in this case," Herrera stated.

"Countries that support Argentina have no choice but to express this solidarity in the terms demanded of us," he added.

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS CALL FOR BOYCOTT OF UK

PA021427 Paris AFP in Spanish 1404 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Caracas, 2 May (AFP) -- The Executive Committee of the Latin American Congress of Communications Workers, CLTC, decided today to implement a total boycott of postal, telephone, telegraph and telex communications between Latin America and Great Britain "for the duration of the threat against or attack on the Malvinas."

CLTC Secretary General Alberto Saez Foster, a Venezuelan, issued a communique in which he indicates that "under the present circumstances, when colonialism is again seeking to dominate our continent by means of a merciless attack on Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, our organization is assuming its responsibility in this hour of definition."

"This drastic measure is being taken in support of Argentine workers and because a great majority of the Latin American governments have aligned themselves against British colonialism, which is carrying out an armed attack against Latin America," the CLTC communique states in conclusion.

RAISES SOME, LOWERS OTHER RESIDUAL FUEL PRICES

PA022212 Paris AFP in Spanish 1312 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Caracas, 2 May (AFPO -- Venezuela is increasing residual fuel oil prices starting tomorrow, Monday, between $.75 and $1.50 per barrel, it was reported officially today.

The increase affects approximately 200,000 barrels a day exported principally to the east coast of the United States.

The price increases affect residual fuel with a 1.5 to 2.8 percent sulphur content.

However, low sulphur content residual fuel, that between 0.3 and 1.0 percent, will decrease in price between $1.36 and $1.50 per barrel.

The price decreases affect approximately 20,000 barrels exported per day as a result of the lower demand for this fuel, it was reported.

COSTA RICA

PASTORA ANSWERS SANDINISTS' CHARGES AGAINST HIM

PA012125 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] In response to the charges against him issued by members of the Sandinist National Directorate, Commander Eden Pastora has made this statement:

[Begin Pastora recording -- Broadcast in progress] ...In view of their incapactiy to answer my political criticism and charges of moral deviation against the National Directorate and its corrupt clique, they have had to resort to lies, (?insults) and threats of death. Their charge that I am forming a government-in-exile and that U.S. imperialism is behind me is yet another lie. What happens is that they judge others by the way they themselves live. Since they have always needed someone behind them, they think that in order to make this decision and to report to my people that their police regime exists in Nicaragua and that they have adopted Marxism-Leninism, not as a philosophy but as a means of perpetuating themselves in power, I also need someone behind me. Had they adopted Marxism-Leninism as a philosophy for a system of government, they would live the way they claim one should live: with austerity, rather than with the abundance and opulence, that characterize their lives, in contrast to the Nicaraguan people's poverty. Instead, they are resorting to falsehood, lies, deceit, insults and threats of death.

I am not organizing a government-in-exile, nor do I intend to liberate a small territory of Nicaragua. I intend to liberate all of Nicaragua and I intend to let the Nicaraguan people organize their Nicaraguan Government, ruled by Nicaraguans, with a policy directed by Nicaraguans, without foreign (investments) or interference from any of the imperialists. Since they always have something behind them, they think that I too needed something to provide the courage to speak as I did, denouncing before the world that a regime of terror and misrule currently prevails in Nicaragua.

As a result of this misrule, 3 years after the victory of the revolution Nicaragua still lacks laws to regulate foreign investments; neither are there laws to regulate the mixed economy or to ensure political pluralism. There are no laws, and after 3 years they are still ruling by decree.

The decrees, speeches and rallies will not solve the people's needs in the areas of health and housing or their needs for peace, calm and work. Speeches cannot solve the problems of those who have no shoes. The many speeches that the Humberto Ortegas, the Tomas Borges, the Carrions or the Wheelocks may deliver in the national theaters, the Plazas of the Revolution or 19 July Plazas will solve nothing.

Only by putting an end to the politicking, to the insults, slanders and deceit; only by living like the people live, with austerity, can they fight prostitution, poverty and beggary and meet all of the other needs of the Nicaraguan people.

I want to make it clear that I do not intend to organize a government-in-exile; I intend to allow the Nicaraguan people to establish a government of Nicaraguans, for Nicaraguans, formed by Nicaraguans. I do not intend to liberate a section; I intend to liberate all of Nicaraguan territory. Is a war of liberation (?on its way)? No, a civil war is on its way, between the true Sandinists -- that's us; between the true revolutionaries -- that's us -- and the pseudorevolutionaries -- that's them. They judge others by the way they themselves live. They think that I need an empire behind me in order to solve Nicaragua's problems. [end recording]

Pastora Travels to Venezuela

PA010254 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Eden Pastora traveled to Venezuela this afternoon aboard a Lacsa airplane after staying in Costa Rica for several weeks. While in Costa Rica, Pastora warned the Nicaraguan Government about his plans to return freedom to the Nicaraguan people.

Asked about his center of operations, Pastora said: I will be in all of Nicaragua, either openly or in a clandestine manner. Pastora said that the Nicaraguans should reorganize to struggle for freedom however many times it is necessary. Regarding his trips, he said he will go to any country, including Cuba, if this helps the Nicaraguan people.

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT MAGANA GIVES INAUGURAL ADDRESS

PA021932 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1643 GMT 2 May 82

[Inaugural address delivered by President Alvaro Magana in the Blue Room of the Legislative Palace in San Salvador -- live]

[Text] Mr President of the honorable Constituent Assembly, Mr Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Messrs Vice Presidents-elect, Engineer Jose Napoleon Duarte, Gen Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Dr Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, your Excellencies, the ambassadors and honorable chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in El Salvador, ministers and under secretaries of state, messrs deputies of the honorable Constituent Assembly, messrs magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice and of the Comptroller's Office, messrs members of the Central Elections Council, messrs representatives of international organizations, most excellent and reverent bishops, messrs chiefs and officials of the armed forces, messrs representatives of political parties, ladies and gentlemen:

The Salvadoran people, whose main characteristics are nobility, tenacity and bravery, are prepared to confront adversity and to overcome the obstacles that prevent them from moving toward their constant goal of self-improvement. Many pages of our history reveal heroic feats by Salvadorans in overcoming economic, political and social crises that, in different eras and with differing intensity, have imperiled the institutionality of the republic. In the past 3 years, the constant expansion of the activities of the rebels, encouraged intensively from abroad, have harshly tested the Salvadoran people's patriotism, determination to be free and decision to achieve dignified standards of living.

In the face of the most decisive challenge to which a nation can be subjected -- either to succumb to the forces of destruction or to fight to maintain its institutions as a state and a society -- the Salvadoran people gave a most emphatic answer by exercising their sovereign right to oppose violence through the legitimate instrument of the vote, in one of the most heroic civic actions in contemporary history. In a free, massive and universal voting, they elected 60 representatives with the mandate to establish a Constituent Assembly, draft a constitution and appoint a provisional government.

The decision of all the people, expressed through their legitimate representatives in the Constituent Assembly, has placed me, to my honor, in the high post of president of the new republic, a charge with which I was invested this morning. I have accepted this honorable appointment with happiness and with courage and I have pledged to carry out the people's mandate with full understanding of the serious historical responsibility that this honor implies.

I acknowledge that alone, without the concurrence of all Salvadorans of good will, it will be impossible to begin the moral and material recovery of our fatherland.

For this reason, my first message to the nation constitutes a call for peace, unity, coordinated effort and patriotic sacrifice by Salvadorans who have decided to stop the process of social and political decomposition to which we have been subjected. We gave the maximum demonstration of this on historic 28 March, when all Salvadorans demonstrated to the world that we are civilized, peace-loving people, with a profound commitment to democracy, and that we oppose violent solutions that are not based on respect for the legitimately expressed people's will.

The people's mandate is directed toward all Salvadorans and calls for us to engage in a great, enormous peace effort. We Salvadorans understand this and it should be understood by the world. The Salvadoran man is not cannon fodder for any appetite, for any dictatorship or for any cold war. [applause] As president, I will dedicate every day of my government to strengthening peace. We have nothing to avenge, nothing to suppress, and nothing to negotiate. [applause] We have only to comply with the clear mandate to coexist in peace. That is a great task for all Salvadorans. This means all Salvadorans.

As a clear demonstration of this intent to achieve the unity of all Salvadorans, the honorable Constituent Assembly has chosen the political formula of choosing an indepedent president and three vice presidents of the republic, representing each of the political parties that obtained the greatest number of votes in the past elections. In common agreement with them, the best path will be chosen so that the government of national unity, which I am honored to lead, may be able to take advantage of the benefits of this new political system as well as of the valuable contribution of the distinguished persons elected for those posts, so that government measures for national recovery may carry the stamp of the unity among all participating political parties.

Similarly, and sharing this ideal of unity, I have made certain that my cabinet includes valuable and patriotic individuals who have been suggested to me by the majority parties. [applause]

This national unity demanded by our people is another demonstration of their great sense of responsibility toward the fatherland, their understanding of the gravity of the situation that we are experiencing, a situation in which we have no possibility of success unless we have the understanding, harmonious effort and the spirit of sacrifice of all Salvadorans.

We must realize that the period of administration of a provisional government is no more than an instant in the life of the republic. In that short time, very little can be done, but great things should be initiated. [applause] Let us not naively expect that the problems with which we are afflicted will be resolved and that the chaotic economic situation will instantaneously be converted into clear recovery. Let us not allow impatience lead us to frustration.

It is therefore necessary to clearly point out my government's clear objectives. We must admit with full honesty that the impact of the crisis in the national economy has affected all Salvadorans to a greater of lesser degree and that is why the crisis has attracted most of the nation's attention. For this reason, without neglecting or reducing attention to the other serious problems that we are facing, we will devote special attention and care to the recovery of the economy in all aspects. We will carefully analyze the causes of the crisis, the factors that aggravate it and the possibilities of achieving some control over those negative forces.

Undoubtedly, without the necessary confidence, the process of recovery could not be initiated, no matter how intensive the efforts that are made in other fields. To achieve this confidence, we must create security, in the legal and institutional spheres, as well as in the personal and material areas.

It is precisely this which is being sought through the installation and functioning of the honorable Constituent Assembly, whose decisions, made in the democratic, parliamentary framework, will serve the highest interests of the fatherland and the great majority of our compatriots.

However, it is not only within the first branch of the state that the negative factor of insecurity should be eradicated, but in all actions of the executive and judicial branches. Only with the harmonious and coordinated action of all branches of the state, within the responsibilities and functions assigned by our constitutional regime, will it be possible to achieve the broad legal and administrative security that we need to move forward toward our country's recovery.

We know perfectly well that we are going to act during a period of great abnormality in which the advisable measures will require redoubled efforts and special patriotic understanding from the sectors that are called upon to participate in the huge task of economic recovery, as well as the support of the international financial organizations and friendly governments that help us through economic development programs.

The beginning of my administration is an appropriate opportunity to express my gratitude to the governments of friendly countries that have helped us in these difficult times and to request from other countries a broad understanding of the will of the freedom-loving Salvadorans as expressed on 28 March. To the Central American countries, our fraternal greeting and the reaffirmation of our faith in the destiny of a united and democratic Central America. [applause]

I wish to make special mention of the importance that the government that begins today will attribute to agriculture and livestock raising, which it feels are the cornerstone of our economy. By family tradition and as a result of the various posts I have held, I am familiar with the problems that afflict farmers and stockmen, for whom I have a deeply rooted affection and recognition in view of their dedication and ability, which has made them vital factors in our development.

I am well aware that this is the time for the cotton and cereal growers to begin their activities; that any delay will negatively affect the interests of the farmers and the workers engaged in such activity and of the nation in general. In view of this, I hereby formally and categorically offer the farmers all my personal dedication and that of the executive branch officials responsible for those activities, in order to make facilitate their plans for maintenance and expansion of their products, plans which they so courageously and patriotically they intend to carry out.

The industrial, commercial and public service sectors have also been affected by the political and economic instability. That they may recover as soon as possible is cause for concern to us because their recovery will create new jobs which, in turn, will alleviate the precarious economic situation of many Salvadoran families.

The Constituent Assembly's approval of the various social and economic reforms clearly demonstrates its resolve to continue the search for solutions to our country's serious social problems. The executive branch will comply with its constitutional responsibilities through the effective application of the laws of the republic.

Another cause of deep concern to all responsible Salvadorans is the confusion irresponsibly created among the younger generation which has intensely suffered the impact of lack of opportunities in the immediate future and often experienced the disintegration of their families caused by the convulsive situation affecting us all. As a parent and a university professor, I shall make a special effort that the youth not be deprived of the opportunities to which they are entitled to improve themselves.

The present conflict has had its most profound negative effects on the Salvadoran youth, many of whom have taken the path of armed insurrection while others have joined the armed forces to oppose the rampant violence in defense of the fatherland.

Both youth sectors are victims of the fratricidal war which brought deep sorrow to thousands of women who, as mothers, wives, sisters or daughters, today suffer the consequences of our drama. Those are the heroic women who on 28 March raised a cry rejecting the home-wrecking struggle by courageously voting for peace and democracy. In order not to disappoint them, we must make every effort to achieve the nation's pacification.

I want to appeal to the Christian sentiments of our religious leaders so that the church may help us recover the basic moral values of human coexistence and fraternity, without which no society can claim to be civilized. I trust that the patriotism of our spiritual leaders will make a decided contribution to the reeestablishment of moral order. [applause]

In the interest of justice, I must express personal recognition of the organizers of the glorious event of 28 March; the revolutionary government junta should feel satisfied at having conducted the electoral process under the leadership of the Central Electoral Council [applause], whose members and personnel deserve public recognition for their work, particularly their present, Dr Jorge Bustamante. [applause] I express my recognition of the political parties who had faith in the process and of the men of proven courage who launched their candidacies under the most precarious conditions. [applause] The country will be eternally grateful to them.

There is a most special and justified way to describe the 60 deputies, their 60 alternates, and all those who participated through the various parties in the electoral tournament. They all deserve the honorable designation of men of courage [applause], who lived up to their people's expectations; the people that cast their ballots on 28 March.

Special mention should be made of the armed forces which, without neglecting their heroic struggle to maintain law, order and the nation's sovereignty, loyally did their duty [applause] to guarantee, protect and defend the electoral process. The massive turnout at the polls is the best tribute our people have paid to the armed forces [applause], which have paid a high price in blood and sacrifice while defending our sovereignty and our democratic system. [applause]

Last, but not least, we must mention the true heroes of the glorious journey of 28 March; the Salvadoran people who on that day demonstrated to the entire world their sovereign will to be free and their democratic vocation. [applause]

Compatriots, a new chapter in the history of our country is beginning. Its pages are now being written by all of us, and the success of this new national unity government depends on our efforts, our understanding and our spirit of sacrifice. [applause] There is no room for resentment, revenge, hatred or sectarian positions, because only with a true spirit of fraternity and solidarity on the part of all Salvadorans will it be possible to overcome the worst crisis in our history. [applause] May God enlighten our minds and guide the sentiments of all Salvadorans to give our fatherland and our noble people the future of peace, progress and social justice that they so richly deserve. Thank you.

GARCIA CITES NEED TO INCREASE TROOP STRENGTH

PA021428 Paris AFP in English 1338 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Bonn, 2 May (AFP) -- The Salvadoran army can defeat the guerrilla forces in less than 4 months if it is given the means, the Salvadoran defence minister, Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia, said in an interview published today by the West German conservative newspaper WELT AM SONNTAG. Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia said the 20,000 soldiers in the Salvadoran Army are insufficient. We need 30,000 to defeat the insurgents, he said, adding that to ensure peace the army needs one per cent of the population, or 50,000 men. General Garcia said the military is not interested in retaining power in El Salvador, and has withdrawn from political life.

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT WOULD WELCOME U.S. WEAPONS SALES

PA291925 Paris AFP in Spanish 0058 GMT 28 Apr 82

[By Gonzalo Marroquin]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 27 Apr (AFP) -- In a statement to AFP, Gen Efrain Rios Montt has said that Guatemala has not asked the United States to resume its sale of military equipment to his country, but that a Washington opening in this regard would be "welcome." General Rios Montt said that "we must settle our own problems"; but he was pleased with the relations between Guatemala and the United States, which had deteriorated since 1977 because of charges of human rights violations against Guatemala by the Washington administration.

News reports from Washington indicate that the United States would be willing to resume the sale of military equipment by authorizing the sale of $4 million worth of spare parts for helicopters which the Guatemalan Army needs urgently.

Regarding the Malvinas crisis, Rios Montt reiterated Guatemala's support for Argentina, noting that "we are willing to give moral and military support if necessary." The junta president also said that "Foreign Minister Aifonso Alonso Lima is in Washington at this time to ratify our support for Argentina."

He noted that human rights in Guatemala can be investigated by any international organization, adding that "we are going to change the attitude of this government and are going to be concerned about the people," implying that the previous military governments had forgotten this.

Further Remarks

PA291920 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Leaders of the Guatemalan Journalists Association [APG] met with Gen Efrain Rios Montt, president of the military government junta, yesterday to discuss freedom of speech and an announcement made concerning the centralization of information. The APG leaders mentioned to General Rios Montt aspects concerning rumors on the closing of public relations offices in the various government agencies. This action was orginally viewed as a direct offense against the country's press. However, the president of the government junta dispelled any doubts on this.

Rios Montt told the APG leaders that he wants the local and foreign press to report on good and bad government actions but based on the truth, without distorting the facts, because this would affect Guatemala's image. In addition, Rios Montt offered to cooperation with the press as much as he could and guaranteed the free exercise of journalism so that the people can be kept informed about the activities of the present government.

During the meeting that the newsmen held with the junta president yesterday afternoon, foreign correspondents expressed concern about various aspects. They also asked questions about freedom of the press and the centralization of information. To this, Rios Montt replied that they have the full support of the present authorities so that they can carry out thier journalistic duties well.

General Rios Montt also said that the correspondents of news agencies must continue to foment the good image of the country abroad by truthfully reporting everything that is happening in Guatemala, because this is the only way that the world will find out about the country's situation. He admitted that Guatemala is facing a war of subversion and that this war deteriorated because the previous regimes gave the guerrillas struggle banners to brandish against the government.

The chief of government said that since the problem has to be viewed as a war, we must use a strategy of rifles and beans. For this reason, he added, we want a lot of beans because there is hunger and a thirst for justice in Guatemala. He added that human rights must be a reality and not a simple philosophic concept. He said that the policy to protect human rights must be involve real government actions.

General Rios Montt noted that the government places no obstacles to the international organizations which are investigating human rights in the country. However, Rios Montt did not disclose the names of the international organizations investigating this situation.

MILITARY JUNTA APPROVES GOVERNMENT STATUTE

PA291637 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Today the military government junta approved the statute by which Guatemala will be governed as a state during the mandate of the triumvirate, which has been in control of the government since the 23 March coup d'etat. The statute, drafted by a group of lawyers and military advisers, was signed this afternoon by triumvirate member Col Francisco Luis Gordillo and by Manuel de Jesus Giron Sanchez, secretary general of the military government junta, at the National Palace. Guatemala was in an illegal status before the approval of the statute, as there was no instrument to replace the abolished constitution, experts on the subject had said.

PATROLS SEARCH FOR SUBVERSIVES IN CAPITAL

PA291512 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Last weekend, Guatemalan Army patrols conducted intense searches in the capital, particularly among the exit roads, for the reported purpose of intercepting subversives who have been sabotaging businesses here in the last few days. The patrols were also looking for the kidnappers of journalist (Alvaro Contreras Pinel), who was abducted almost 1 and 1/2 months ago. Private cars, urban and rural transport vehicles, trucks and trailers were all searched.

Security measures in the captial over the weekend were similarly intense. Several helicopters were seen flying over several parts of the city. Though explanations were minimal, it was said that the patrols were looking for suspicious-looking cars, which might be driven by subversives. In the last few days, the subversives have been (?burning) car lots and restaurants.

HONDURAS

NATIONAL CONGRESS APPROVES ANTITERRORIST LAW

PA301929 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] The following is the decree approved last night by the National Congress, the so-called law against terrorism in the country. It was approved only after sweeping changes in the draft:

The National Congress, whereas it is the responsibility of the state to protect its security and to that end to adopt all necessary measures, decrees:

Article 1. Crimes that endanger state security will be punished with the maximum possible sentence, when committed by:

A. Anyone who, being a member of a crew of any kind of aircraft flying through the nation's airspace or to an airport inside the country, mutinies against the pilot or captain and takes possession of the plane or its freight.

B. Anyone who assaults and takes over a plane on land or in the air, with or without a crew or passengers on board, and removes if from its location, changes its course or holds it against the will of the owners, commander or captain by forcing them to commit acts against their will.

The foregoing crimes will be punished as stated if committed and attempts to commit these crimes will be punished with a lower-grade sentence.

Article 2. The same punishment will be imposed on persons not legally authorized to manufacture, market, traffic and use any type of weapon, explosives, detonators, flammable substances, communications equipment, clothing and uniforms and any other materials intended for the exclusive use of the Honduran Armed Forces.

Article 3. The same punishment described in Article 1 will be imposed on the following persons:

A. Anyone who commits acts of sabotage and destroys companies that contribute to the country's economic development.

B. Anyone who plans, coordinates, organizes or participates in restricting the freedom of other persons.

C. Anyone who is a member of a gang, squad or armed group that invades or assaults towns, farms or other property in cities or the countryside, hospitals, banks, commercial centers, schools, churches or similar places, causing death, fire or damage to property; or who uses violence against other persons or commits crimes that endanger the collective security and integrity; or who uses threats to appropriate cattle, cars or any other property or forces their owners or administrators to surrender them; or who extracts contributions with the pretext of guaranteeing, respecting or defending the lives of persons.

D. Anyone who causes damage to property with bombs, detonators, explosives, chemical or flammable substances or who commits similar acts.

E. Anyone who uses threats or violence or impersonates public authorities or who uses forged orders of those authorities for the profit of self or third parties by forcing others to send, surrender, deposit or give up property, money or documents that can cause legal consequences; and anyone who, through these means, forces others to sign or destroy documents or titles that are in their possession for any reason.

Article 4. Decree-law 206 issued by the head of state on 13 February 1956 and any other laws or regulations that contradict the present decree are expressly abolished.

Article 5. The present decree becomes effective on the date of its publication in the official gazette.

Issued in the sessions hall of the National Congress in the City of Tegucigalpa, Central District. [Signed] Jose Efrain Bu Giron, president: (Ignacio Alberto Rodriguez Espinoza), secretary; Juan Pablo Urrutia Raudales, secretary.

HIJACKING DEADLOCK CONTINUES; ENDS 1 MAY

President Heads Negotiations

PA302119 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 2108 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] President of the Republic Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova is heading the negotiations with the SAHSA plane hijackers. During a meeting held last night with members of the Confederation of Honduran Workers, CTH, the chief of state voiced his concern over the hijacking and asked for the confederation's support in defending democracy.

This information was supplied by Emilio Gonzalez, president of the Central Federation of Unions of Free Honduran Workers, FECESITLIH, and a member of the CTH directorate.

Two Hijackers Identified

PA010851 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0519 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran police have identified two of the four air pirates who hijacked an aircraft with 25 persons on board and have kept it at the Tegucipalpa airport since Wednesday.

According to the "SAHSA" general manager, Capt Rolando Figueroa, "the police believe that two of the names used by the terrorists are false, but that the other two are real." Negotiations between the government and the hijackers continue without apparent results. In their final demands the hijackers have requested $150,000, the release of a dozen political prisoners and the publication of a proclamation.

Figueroa said that the hijackers, who boarded the "SAHSA' aircraft at the "Goloson" airport at La Ceiba, in northern Honduras, smuggled weapons and explosives into the aircraft, hidden inside a canvas knapsack. "The metal detector at La Ceiba airport is in bad condition and this facilitated the actions of the kidnappers, since the manual search is only superficial, " the "SAHSA" manager said. The aircraft, a Canadian-built Dash-7 remains parked at the south side of the air terminal building, which is blacked out tonight.

The night has been rainy and the runway lights have not been turned on. Police and newsmen who are stationed at the airport have had to seek refuge in neighboring buildings and automobiles. Security measures have been ostensibly relaxed, although strict control is maintained at the approaches to the airport and the main building is a forbidden area even for the press.

A U.S. Air Force hospital aircraft landed some hours ago and police sources said that it will be ready to give immediate assistance to hostages who may require special attention. Four passengers who suffered from cardiac problems, were evacuated from the Dash-7.

Thirteen of the hostages are North Americans, including television newsman Brian Ross and an executive of the "Castle and Cooke," transnational concern. An air terminal source said that it is very hot inside the aircraft and that sanitary conditions are deplorable.

Events Summarized

PA011251 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1144 GMT 1 May 82

[(Netvaly Hernandez) report from Toncontin International Airport]

[Text] Good morning, listeners of this station throughout the republic. We will give a complete report on all that has occurred on this evening, which has been very tense and very full of conflict. Many important things have happened.

Nine hostages escaped at approximately 2400. They escaped in an action that they coordinated on their own. A new hours before the completion of the fourth day since the hijacking of the plane with 24 people on board and to 4 crew, we report for all our listeners the latest events here at Toncontin International Airport. Around midnight, nine hostages escaped from the plane. Six of them are U.S. citizens, and three are Hondurans, including the pilot and copilot of the hijacked plane. The U.S. citizens are Brian Ross, a newsman for the NBC television network as well as Frank Hubbart, John Bannot, Harold Reynold, Wilson Kuttemback and (Gregory Bascombe), the manager of the Standard Fruit Company.

The three Hondurans who escaped along with the U.S. citizens were Capt Dairo Zelaya, the pilot, and copilot Wilfredo [as heard] Aguirre and former hostage Juan Ramon Lopez.

The mass escape took place at midnight. The hijackers shot at the hostages, but fortunately did not hit any of them. Some of the hostages were injured as they jumped from the plane, while others were cut by the glass. Most seriously injured, from our observations, was newsman Brian Ross, who received facial cuts when he used his body to break the glass in the main door of Toncontin airport [as heard]. In addition, he injured one finger.

The U.S. newsman and the captain of the hijacked plane initiated the escape operation. Captain Zelaya managed to open the airplane's emergency door.

Tension and alarm prevailed in the airport among the military and newsmen and some relatives of the hostages inside the airplane. The Cobras, public security agents and members of the National Investigations Department, went to the hostages' immediate aid after their escape and quickly took them to the air force clinic in two ambulances. One ambulance belonged to the Honduran Red Cross and the other to the General Civil Aeronautics Directorate.

About 1 hour after the hostages' escape, members of the Cobra unit, because of nervous tension, fired off a burst of M-14 or M-16 submachinegun fire, some 5 or 6 shots, which alarmed all the policemen, newsmen and relatives who were on guard throughout the night awaiting developments.

The bursts of M-14 and M-16 fire were heard at about 0054; that is, about 1 hour after the escape of the nine hostages. The hijackers remained on constant guard. Whenever there was a flash of light, either from cars or from flashbulbs, they would immediately turn on the plane's lights.

At about 0324, an unidentified, rather noisy plane landed at the airport and then went to the Honduran Air Force section. It is believed that a special commando unit was in the airplane, supposedly to carry out a rescue operation. At about 0430, there was movement among the military that was indicative of preparations for a rescue operation. There was so much movement that a large number of traffic policemen arrived to reinforce those who had been on duty from early in the evening.

On Toncontin Boulevard, the traffic agents detoured traffic to the main entrance of 15 September neighborhood and then to the highway that leads to the downtown area of the city.

At that point, television and newspaper photographers, as well as local cameramen, got their cameras ready to cover whatever might have happened if the military mobilization was indeed to carry out a rescue operation.

By our estimates, only 13 persons remain on the airplane: 4 U.S. citizens, the copilot, 2d Lt (Renier Ortiz), 4 other unidentified persons and the 4 hijackers, of the 48 [as heard] persons who were originally aboard the aircraft when it arrived on Wednesday.

Agreement Reached

PA011223 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1158 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] This is a report from Toncontin International Airport: The Lempira Command may leave for Cuba in a few minutes, in approximately half an hour. This is an unofficial report we have received.

Regarding the initial demands of the Lempira Command when it hijacked the SAHSA plane on Wednesday, it has been learned here at Toncontin that the hijackers have ceased demanding that several prisoners be released because the government disavows knowledge of such prisoners.

Regarding their original ransom demand of 1 million lempiras -- which they had scaled down to $250,000 -- it seems SAHSA may pay the hijackers $100,000 or 200,000 lempiras to leave for Cuba, as we have reported. It seems they have a 30-minute deadline to say if they wish to leave for Cuba, which is the only country that has agreed to receive the hijackers of the SAHSA plane.

Hostages Released

PA011433 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1353 GMT 1 May 82

[Excerpts] The hijackers of the Dash-7 plane have released all of the hostages they took Wednesday. The last 11 hostages have been released and the four terrorists have boarded an Electra plane belonging to TAM to leave the country. The last 11 hostages have entered the TAMSAHSA bus which had been parked in front of the Dash-7 plane in order to leave the runway. The Electra plane is about to take off. Even though Cuba is being mentioned, it is now known yet where the four terrorists will go.

We can see the two runways of Toncontin Airport from where we are. TAM's Electra is ready to take off. However, a blockade has been set up approximately 500 meters from the plane. A military Red Cross car and a fire department vehicle are clocking the plane. These two vehicles will keep the plane from taking off.

Departure Reported

PA011456 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1418 GMT 1 May 82

[Excerpts] Attention listeners of Cadena Audio Video: The obstacles have been removed and the Electra plane with the four terrorists aboard is leave the country. We repeat, the four terrorists who hijacked the Dash-7 plane have left the country. After completing its run, the plane is taking off at this moment. The terrorists have left the country. The crew of the Electra plane is as follows: The captain is (Fernando Soto); the copilot is one of the (Vanegas) brothers and the purser is (Ronald Vellejos).

The plane has left the country now, at 0818. It headed north after the obstacles were removed from the airport's main runway, from which it was supposed to take off. Since the plane headed north, it is believed that its destination is Havana, Cuba. The plane is now flying over Tegucigalpa. The odyssey of the plane's passengers, who totalled 44 when the plane was hijacked Wednesday during a flight from San Pedro Sula with a stop in Tegucigalpa, has thus ended.

Hijackers Fly to Cuba

PA011500 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1438 GMT 1 May 82

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 1 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The four hijackers who had occupied a Dash-7 plane at Toncontin Airport since Wednesday, today released 23 hostages [as received]. In another SAHSA plane, the hijackers left for Mexico, from where they will fly to Havana. After the hijackers left the Dash-7, police found one dynamite bomb and another small explosive.

NICARAGUA

RADIO CORPORACION OCCUPIED BY ARMED FORCES

PA010159 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0122 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Managua, 30 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Radio Corporacion, a privately-owned station in this capital, today was militarily occupied.

However, its transmissions were not interrupted, and it is playing a variety of music. "Radio Minuto" and "Radio MIL", operating in the same building, were not affected by this action by the authorities. Commander Walter Ferreti, national police chief, approached by "ACAN-EFE", said only that the action was in accordance with "orders from the Interior Ministry." Fabio Gadea Mantilla, one of Radio Corporacion's three owners, has been out of the country for the past few days.

DANIEL ORTEGA HEADS DELEGATION TO USSR 3 MAY

PA022250 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2034 GMT 2 May 82

[Communique No 13 issued by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction press office informs the people of Nicaragua that Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, will leave tomorrow, 3 May, for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, heading a highest-level delegation. The visit of the coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the official delegation follows an invitation made by the CPSU Central Committee.

Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega will meet with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU secretary general and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction delegation is made up of: Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, member of the FSLN National Directorate and planning minister; Companero Rene Nunez, member of the Sandinist Assembly and secretary of the FSLN National Directorate; Companero Miguel d'Escoto, foreign minister; Guerrilla and Brigadier Commander Joaquin Cuadra, deputy defense minister; Guerrilla and Brigadier Commander Julio Ramos, coordinator of the Foreign Affairs Council; Companero Salvador Mayorga, deputy minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform; Guerrilla and Brigadier Commander Rene Vivas, deputy planning minister; Companera Lea Guido, minister of health; Companero Lucio Jimenez, secretary general of the Sandinist Workers Federation; Companero Edgardo Garcia, secretary general of the Farmworkers Association; and Guerrilla Commander (Manuel Rivas Fallecido), member of the Sandinist Assembly.

Managua, Free Managua. 3 (as heard) May 1982. Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction press office, year of unity in face of aggression.

MINISTER TOMAS BORGE ADDRESSES MAY DAY RALLY

PA020333 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1626 GMT 1 May 82

[Speech by Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge, at the 1 May rally in Managua's Carlos Fonseca Amador Plaza of the Revolution -- live]

[Excerpts] We walked among the workers for a long stretch, between the Nonaligned Plaza and this plaza. On the way out here we reflected on our past and on what it means to walk among our workers. We were not at their head; we were in their midst. The working class headed the march. [applause] They headed north, but not toward the brutal and rebellious north, but toward the north of the revolution. [as heard]

While on our way here, we also thought about something else; the crowd was so tightly packed, the workers' mass was so packed and combative that if Daniel [Ortega, a member of the junta] and I had wanted to go back -- something which will never happen -- that mass of workers would have never allowed us to take a single step back! [applause]

We were also wondering why we have gathered here today. This 1 May is not like any other. It is a 1 May which is marked by qualitative jumps in the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. We have gathered not only to discuss the Nicaraguan workers' struggle, but also to draw lessons from this struggle. We have gathered to more precisely define the working class' role within our revolution. The working class' struggle has been lengthy, complex and filled with sacrifice and martyrdom. Our working class is very familiar with the huge difficulties that our entire people have had to overcome in order to achieve their liberation. The working class' struggle has been as long as its history.

Under the bourgeois Somozist regime, every day you Nicaraguan workers witnessed how, when the workers staged strikes and took to the streets to demand better living conditions or the peasants forcefully demanded land, the National Guard, the bourgeoisie's instrument, did not stop to think whether the businessmen against whom the workers were struggling, or the big landholders against whom the landless peasants were struggling were Somozist or anti-Somozist, or whether they were members of the so-called opposition bourgeoisie. In order to defend the interest of the wealthy, the National Guard repressed the laborers in the rural areas, the workers in the cities and the peasants, even when -- at times, in a vain effort to save themselves -- the peasants would claim to be Liberal Party members.

As the businessmen and large landowners of the past had an army and a police corps like the National Guard and a security office at the service of their interests, today you, fraternal workers and peasants, the simple people of Nicaragua, have the Sandinist Peoples Army, the Sandinist police and the state's security bodies at your total service. [applause, slogan "a single army," is chanted repeatedly]

Frankly, one must be an idiot or must be easily deceived, or both, to ask for anything less than the people's support in giving the land back to the big landholders and the enterprises back to the Somozists. One must truly be an idiot, an evil person, or both, not to realize that our people have acquired revolutionary awareness; that they have become aware of their historic reality; that our workers have acquired class awareness. The proletariat does not acquire awareness spontaneously. Our workers, however, have already acquired this awareness. The proletariat is undoubtedly the most revolutionary class in history. However, it acquires awareness only when it comes into close contact with revolutionary theory and practice. At some point, the working class can become confused by the illusions which are created by bourgeois propaganda. The false aphorism -- the false bourgeois principle that all men are equal in the eyes of bourgeois laws -- can be disproven only through practice and the knowledge of revolutionary theory.

In its long struggle, the working class has learned and continues to learn from its mistakes and its failures. In the course of its struggle, it has discovered new forms of political combat which go far beyond the claims for more humane working hours and better wage and social conditions.

On many occasions, however, the working class has fallen victim to economy-oriented deformations. In other words, the satisfaction of certain demands has been presented as the final goal. In a society marked by exploitation, it is absolutely right for workers to fight for these demands. However, even under an exploitive regime, it can never be right for workers to forget their political demands and objectives.

In a society such as Nicaragua's, where the power of imperialism and the bourgeoisie has been dealt a blow, it is just for the workers to continue making demands. But it would be against commonsense and against the advance of history to struggle for these demands while relegating the consolidation of their political power as a social class to second place.

This means that at this point in our history, when the control of bourgeois and imperialist exploitation has been eliminated forever here in Nicaragua, the working class' fundamental obligation is and should be the consolidation of their power within the revolution. [applause, slogan]

A revolutionary process has several stages; in the first phase of national liberation -- which in Nicaragua was the war against the National Guard and Somozist bourgeois domination -- the working class and the vanguard that represented its historical interests surrounded themselves with other social sectors and strata. At that point, it was correct to form a broad national unity in order to achieve a goal that was common to the entire nation; getting rid of the criminal Somozist regime, which also represented a great obstacle to Nicaragua's historical development. When the revolutionary victory occurred, a new phase began, during which there was still a need to unite the broadest Nicaraguan social strata in order to confront the common enemy of all Nicaraguans; U.S. imperialism, this means that the new phase, which follows the victory, places the greatest emphasis on the defense of our nationality; on the struggle on behalf of the national sovereignty; on the right of self-determination; and on the need to unite all Nicaraguan patriots to confront a cruel and colossal enemy; Yankee imperialism.

At this new stage, however, serious internal contradictions began emerging when the revolution was forced -- as a result of its own dynamics and in accordance with the political tenets that had made it possible -- to define which social sector would have priority in the revolution's political projects. Our people already know who the privileged ones were in the past, which were the privileged classes. Our people also know which are now the important classes for which this revolution was made.

Nevertheless, it is necessary to maintain the national unity among broad sectors of our society, including those bourgeois sectors which are willing to work alongside the workers in the areas of production and the defense of the fatherland. This new stage, however, is extraordinarily complex because, on one side lie the interests of the workers and peasants, who are the backbone of the revolution. On the other side lie the capitalist sectors, which the revolution wants to keep on its side and which the revolution has even provided with fiscal incentives. But the capitalist sectors are torn apart over the denial of their political hopes and because the umbilical cord that tied them to imperialism as a result of their unpatriotic traditions, refuses to disappear. We ask: Is there a chance that some business or capitalist sectors which are connected with the agricultural production might cut that umbilical cord? Are those social sectors capable of understanding that the workers are the axis of the new society? Could they, we wonder, give up their political aspirations in order to dedicate their experience and capacity to production, that is concerned with the country's development as a whole?

Experience tells us that a certain number of elements in these social groups do not resign themselves to the new reality; and that even within the revolution there are those who thought that in the end, the dream of workers and peasants would end in a nightmare while the dreams of the businessmen as a class would lead to paradise.

But experience also shows that certain business sectors are willing to work alongside the revolution. Also, broad middle sectors and most of the small and medium-sized agricultural producers have joined the revolutionary process. Among the dominating sectors there are some who deceived themselves with false hopes about the nature of the revolution; those who finally realized that the revolution was not waged to satisfy their craving for power, their sad and miserable craving for power. Among them there are also those who failed to realize that real stars are not pinned on uniforms but shine up in the sky. [applause]

The people are free to love their leaders. But the leaders of the revolution are not squabbling over the love of the people. If there is any dispute, to put it this way, it is not over who is loved more by the people, but over who can love the people most. [applause]

When some people finally realized this, they simply turned their backs on the people and dug their own graves, so that today, 1 May, our working class with their strong muscles, will of steel, and firm and undaunting courage can fill them with shovelsful of dirt; with those shovelsful of dirt that are thrown on graves when the peoples decide to bury the traitors and scoundrels with silence and oblivion. [applause]

Today our working class will throw dirt on the graves; from today on they will cast the dirt of silence and oblivion on the graves of the traitors and scoundrels. [applause]

Our people are a heroic people. Poor, bound by economic limitations and overwhelmed by the burden of our inheritance from the past, our people are gallantly confronting the powerful, imperious and criminal country, the imperialist government of which is trying to subdue them; although there is not the slightest possibility that this truly heroic people will ever surrender or sell out.

It is fitting that we should ask why we carried out this revolution. To exalt certain individuals? To maintain the privileges of the past? [crowd shouts no!] To maintain a regime of exploitation? [crowd shouts no!] Some people thought that we had defeated Somoza here to maintain exploitation in another guise, and want to describe such a change with the nickname of revolution. But this revolution was not carried out to pursue the goals of individuals. It was carried out to pursue the goals of the group; to fight the political contamination of the bourgeoisie and imperialism; to struggle against the philosophy of the wolves, and to do away with the philosophy of bites and toothmarks.

This revolution was not carried out to reinstate an old society, but to create a new society. [applause] This struggle, which basically belongs to the working class, has special characteristics determined by the specific conditions of Nicaragua.

When imperialism arose as the supreme form of capitalism, a struggle for markets began among the large capitalist countries. In that initial division of the world, Nicaragua and other Latin American countries suffered the terrible fate of falling into the hands of the Yankee imperialists. Our economy therefore became a dependent economy. This compelled our people to fight for their national liberation, and this fight took one specific form; that of nationalism.

This also explains why our country, subjugated by the United States, never produced a true national bourgeoisie. In our country the local bourgeoisie was never the ruling force. The ruling force was imperialism, through its local instruments.

The development of Nicaragua was achieved through administrative loans and investments, with Anastasio Somoza as foreman, just like Moncada and Chamorro had been in the past, to cite a few examples. When the army of workers and peasants under our general of free men (referring to Augusto Cesar Sandino) kicked the Yankee invaders out of our land, the shrewd invaders formed a subservient army that played the role of an army of occupation, and provided the basis for not only the Somoza dynasty but also for the power of the oligarchy as a whole.

That is why our people's struggle became a struggle against the Somozist dictatorship, which, in essence, was a struggle against imperialism. It is here, in this dialectic confluence of national liberation and anti-Somozist struggle, that we find the essence of our victory. The form of our victory is the fall of the Somozist tyranny; the content of our victory is the triumph of national liberation.

And who was capable of interpreting this historic synthesis? The Sandinist national liberation front. It was Sandinism that was able to apply the theory of revolution to Nicaragua's specific reality. Therefore, the FSLN was the fundamental instrument for the workers' conquest of power, and the fundamental instrument for the consolidation of the workers' power.

What does this mean? It means that just like the human body needs vitamins and proteins to nurture and develop itself, the FSLN has to seek nourishment from the working class. The vitamins and proteins that the FSLN needs are the Nicaraguan workers and peasants. The intellectuals, professionals and other sectors of Nicaraguan society that would like to side with the Sandinist revolution have to support the interests of the workers and peasants.

Businessmen, regardless of their ideological leanings, will have to share the patriotism of the Nicaraguan workers and peasants if they would like to stay in Nicaragua. The FSLN is the vanguard of the revolution. The FSLN is the vanguard of the Nicaraguan patriots. The FSLN is the vanguard of national liberation. The FSLN -- and it should be said now for once and for all -- is the vanguard of the workers and the peasants, and as such it is the fundamental instrument of the revolutionary classes. The FSLN is the guide to a new society. [applause]

Before mentioning some specific achievements of the revolution, let us briefly examine the brief historic period in which the workers have stated to play the main role in this process. Let us speak candidly of our country's economic situation.

It can be said that our economy has been slowly recovering from the destruction of the war as well as from the destruction and sacking of Somozism, and from the decapitalization and sacking carried out by some business sectors following the victory. However, this economic recovery is facing a drop in the price of agricultural exports, which means a drop in the influx of foreign exchange -- that is, of U.S. dollars -- for Nicaragua, because the prices of the products that we sell abroad are constantly decreasing.

Our workers must have a clear understanding of this problem. The capitalist economic system is suffering a worldwide crisis, and the Nicaraguan economy, which was inherited from the past, is still basically oriented toward the capitalist markets. The principles of capitalism are cold and hard. They purchase our raw materials at a very low price, and sell them back to us at a high price, after transforming them with advanced technology. They sell them to us at excessively high prices, and purchase them from us at excessively low prices.

There are products such as oil, the price of which, as our people already know, has increased tremendously. But the price of oil is not the only problem; it is the price of all the products that our country exports. The price of sugar, for example, dropped by 1/3 in 1 year. The price of cotton dropped by 20 percent. The prices of beef, gold, and other products that we export regularly also dropped. This represented, to Nicaragua, a drop in income of $110 million so far in 1982. To this we have to add the antipatriotic decapitalization undertaken by many businesses, and the denial of credits to Nicaragua, such as the Agency for International Development's credit to purchase wheat.

When we speak of foreign exchange, we are speaking of U.S. dollars. Basically, at least. That is to say, our balance of trade with the capitalist countries, mainly with the United States, has been seriously affected. Consequently, we have less foreign exchange available.

Foreign exchange is needed to buy medicines, many basic consumer goods and the items used in production that are generally described as input, such as fertilizers to grow foodstuffs or the articles used to manufacture clothes or shoes. This means that a certain amount of foreign exchange, of U.S. dollars, is required to satisfy our health, food and clothing needs. Therefore, the revolution is compelled to use foreign exchange primarily to satisfy the people's basic needs.

However, despite all our efforts and our setting of priorities, foreign exchange continues scarce. This has brought about the possbility of halting imports of certain raw materials for the production of nonessential consumer goods. This might also have repercussions in the labor sector. The workers must face this problem wisely and effectively, just as they must face the limitations and the injustices that Edgardo [reference to Edgardo Garcia, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Labor Coordinating Board, who was the previous speaker] said they are subjected to; the arrogance and abuse of certain administrative officials; the corruption that exists in certain enterprises; administrative disarray; excessive cost of living allowances; unjustified dismissals and the inconceivable phenomenon that when some members of the militia return from the border or the fields they are faced with nothing less than a letter of dismissal.

Labor leaders have told me that even some people's property area enterprises are guilty of this practice, as if we did not have laws and a basically just moral obligation [against it].

To face these problems and abuses as well as the bureaucracy and restricted participation of workers in the enterprises, there is only one path; the unity of the working class. There are workers who believe that the main enemy of the working classes under this new situation is the bourgeoisie which is mortally wounded in this country. The dying have never been dangerous enemies. The main enemy of the working classes is divisionism. However, the dying still have teeth to say, with trembling voice and in their historical agony, that the workers have the right to labor union freedom. What does this mean in the language of these gentlemen? It meas divisionism of the working classes. I have often said that the bourgeoisie is united and at this time, it is unthinkable that from the united summit of the bourgeoisie, appeals are made for labor union freedom.

What possible interest can the bourgeoisie have in labor union freedom? When have they ever cared for the workers? But even more unthinkable is the insistence of some minor working class sectors in listening to this bourgeoisie siren song.

Labor union freedom, true labor union freedom, is the right to defend the interests of the working classes. True labor union freedom is expressed in the irreversible fact that more unions have been created after the victory than throughout all the rest of Nicaraguan history. This is a labor freedom to defend the interests of the capitalists, labor freedom to join the chorus of those who sell their country out, labor freedom in the rooms of the Yankee embassy. [shouts of "no"]

Of course not. True labor freedom means consolidating the role of the working classes in the revolutionary process. True labor freedom means fighting in the country's trenches. True labor freedom means defending oneself from the abuses of the [word indistinct], the injustices still persisting. This is a true labor freedom so that the workers may participate in the production process, which is the best school for teaching the working classes to understand the laws of economy and how to control it. True labor freedom means defending the real interests of the nation because the defense of this nation falls fundamentally on you, the workers, on you, the workers and peasants of our country.

What can you do about the economic situation confronting the country? In the production centers you can save foreign currency whenever possible. We have learned of the effort of many companeros who have been able to put back in operation machinery put out of service because insufficient foreign currency did not allow us to purchase spares abroad. Using their inventiveness, these workers managed to put these machines back in operation, saving Nicaragua a certain amount of dollars.

You can save foreign currency by conserving energy. You can save foreign currency by recycling, reducing material loss and by replacing imported articles -- those bought in other countries -- with articles produced in Nicaragua.

It would be completely absurd to continue purchasing iodized salt, which is still sold in the supermarkets and purchased in the United States when we can produce enough of it in our country. We have the capability to produce many things, but only initiative by the workers can solve production problems.

We are sure that the problems we face will encourage creativity among the workers -- the laborers in our masses who will always find new ways to solve these problems.

The effort made by our working class during the Easter holidays was extraordinary, despite huge difficulties. We have advanced even though we are the victims of the economic crisis within world capitalism. We are in much better condition than other neighbors in Latin America.

The inflationary process, growing unemployment and the liquidation of social programs has been the case in many countries, including the United States. We know, we have already said here that the Yankees spend $1.5 trillion producing an inflationary process and recession in that country. The U.S. Government has been compelled to make serious cuts in its social programs, thereby affecting the interests of the poor.

We, on the contrary, have promoted social programs. More important than the social programs implemented by the revolution, are the huge projects which are in a planned manner changing the structure of the Nicaraguan economy, the great projects which are no longer mere projects and have begun to become realities.

When we have mobilized all our productive possibilities as well as the great wealth which nature gave us, we will not only become independent from the speculative fluctuations of the market or international financial pressures, but also from obscene political pressures of the merchants of hatred, of those who traffic in our poverty and ignorance. We are already taking the first steps to build the (Yeye) River hydroelectric complex, just as we are already beginning work on the geothermic project. This is just the beginning of important leaps in our economic development.

When we see our future from the vantage point of today's poverty and limitations, we are infinitely glad to know that some day we shall no longer be poor. When that day comes our hands will be open and extended to help other peoples who have still not emerged from their own poverty. [applause]

You are solidary people who know your friend and enemies, a people who can understand that today imperialism again showed its true face because instead of siding with the Argentines, it sided with the colonial power.

We, a small and poor country, are not on the side of the powerful but at the side or our Latin American brother nations. [applause] This again shows that need for the Latin American peoples to unite against the one which, day by day, is more the enemy of our peoples. Haig's statements against Argentina are not Haig's statements against Argentina, they are Haig's statements against Latin America and against the Nicaraguan people, who will demonstrate their solidarity until the ultimate consequences. [applause]

During this crisis, the U.S. administration has frequently resorted to threatening verbiage against Nicaragua. Imperialism's expectations failed. The Salvadoran electoral process did not triumph as they wanted. It was the ultrarightwing, (?which) they cannot sell with their propaganda on this gentleman called Robert or Roberto d'Aubuisson, the murderer of Monsignor Romero, the bishop who was murdered in El Salvador.

However, I am going to refer to this imperiousness. It has been stated, so we are told, that they say Nicaragua has become a threat to peace in Central America. They say this is a situation we [the United States] cannot and will not tolerate. What will they do to us? More than they have already done to us?

We are not only prepared to receive all this insolent blustering but to receive them too, so they will know what we are going to do. [applause]. However, more important than this, because this truth is already memorized, is the fact that this way of talking to us is an objective obstacle to our efforts at conciliation and peace between Central America and the United States, between Nicaragua and the United States. We continue to advocate peace and negotiations.

Of course, it would seem that the probability of direct intervention by the United States has been averted by our people. We launched a diplomatic and political campaign in the world, which culminated with the speech by our brother Daniel at the UN Security Council. [applause] Naturally, we continue to advocate peace. However, peace must start with mutual respect and not with insolent messages that hurt our dignity.

Even though we have said that the probability of direct intervention has been averted, does this mean that imperialism has already given up on direct aggression against Nicarauga? It does not. It means that, perhaps, imperialism has given up on direct intervention for the time being. We would be dreamers and stupid if we thought that imperialism has given up trying to liquidate our revolution. Maybe imperialism finds it impossible for the time being -- and I repeat; for the time being -- to directly attack us. However, it has not given up on aggression.

So, what are the new forms imperialism is using and is going to use? It seeks to develop even further the destabilizing tactics against our revolution, for example, internal disarray within the ranks of the vanguard, fomenting of internal distrust and violence in Nicaragua, buildup in the technical capacity and firepower of the counterrevolutionary bands, particularly in the country's northern region. Imperialism seeks to expand sabotage, personal attacks and other types of terrorism. It is trying to confuse the people by promoting ideological deviations, manipulating the Nicaraguan people's religious feelings, exploiting the consequences of our economic difficulties. It is trying to unite all members of the counterrevolution and elements who have opposed the working class and the revolutionary process one way or the other.

All this explains the dilatory tactics in the negotiations. It is a sort of invasion with a different sort of soldier, the soldiers of misorientation, the soldiers of slander, the soldiers of ideological deviation who hold weapons which are sometimes even more dangerous than the rifles which are carried by the counterrevolutionary bands.

Sources of the counterrevolution and the rightist parties -- many of whom, by the way, have already left Nicaragua -- say that a government junta will be formed in exile. Do you know what they call it? The Supreme Directorate. [booing] They have suggested forming a junta. We even know that many of those who have been mentioned as probable junta members have not even been consulted. This should be clear, and also that most probably they will define their position. The junta proposed and approved by imperialism is composed of supreme directors, similar to the name I just gave you. The members are Alfonso Robelo, [booing], Eden Pastora [booing], Monsignor Miguel Obando [booing], Steadman Fagoth [booing], Enrique Bolanos [booing], Adolfo Calero Portocarrero [booing], Col Guillermo Mendieta [booing], Col (Enrique Bermudez) [booing], Jose Francisco Cardenal [booing], Fernando Aguero [booing], and Fernando Chamorro Rapacciolli [booing].

It is said that [the list] of supreme directors will be officially announced. They said this will be done after the Somozist bands occupy a portion of our territory, in order to replace the government junta and the FSLN National Directorate [jeering and chanting of slogan "they shall not pass"].

I think that those who came up with this plan will come here and die deceived. I think that those who devised this plan have not managed to understand -- the idiots -- that our people and our workers have developed a full awareness of their historical destiny. During the Spanish conquest, the Indians here were deceived with glass balls and little mirrors. Those who harbor illusions of overthrowing the revolutionary government and its political directorate have not realized yet that we are no longer at the conquest stage, that all of us here are going to conquer the establishment of a new society. [applause] They do not know where we are going. [crowd chants indistinct slogan with rhythmic applause] Our working people do know where we are headed.

CUBA

CASTRO TALKS WITH LOPEZ PORTILLO OVER NEW LINE

FL010228 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, spoke over the telephone with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo today at 1400, inaugurating a direct telephone line via satellite between the two countries. In his conversation with Lopez Portillo, our commander in chief greeted him affectionately and reiterated the support of the Cuban Government and people for the Mexican president's endeavours and wished him good health and success in his work. Fidel said that this new telephone line further strengthened the ties of friendship and fraternity between the Cuban and Mexican peoples. Lopez Portillo, in turn, conveyed the affectionate greetings of the Mexican people to the Cuban people and especially to Fidel.

Present during the conversation were Guillermo Garcia, member of the Politburo, vice president of the Council of State and minister of transportation; Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo and a member of the Central Committee Secretariat; and Pedro Guelmes, member of the Central Committee and minister of communications. Also present at the inauguration were Eng Fernando de Garay, Mexico's deputy secretary for transportation and communications, and Rafael Perez Correa, general director of Mexican telecommunications, in addition to the Mexican ambassador to Cuba, Rodolfo Echevarria Ruiz. With the inauguration of this line, five telephone channels and one telephone support channel for 46 telegraphic channels via satellite are now open. There are also immediate prospects for up to 10 telephone channels.

MEXICO

PRESIDENT OPENS NEW PHONE LINES TO CUBA

FL302307 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2250 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Tlaxcala, Mexico, 30 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo had an informal telephone conversation today with Cuban President Fidel Castro, inaugurating five free communication lines between the two countries. Lopez Portillo inaugurated a television ground station as part of a working visit he made here. The inauguration of the telephone communication channels had not been on Lopez Portillo's agenda. He said shortly before returning to Mexico City that his conversation with Fidel Castro was an informal one between two good friends.

URUGUAY

BRITISH ATTACK, U.S. SUPPORT FOR UK CONDEMNED

PY020623 Paris AFP in Spanish 0440 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Montevideo, 1 May (AFP) -- Uruguay condemns both the British attack on the Malvinas Islands and the U.S. Government's decision to support Great Britain in its conflict with Argentina. So it was reported here today. According to a communique from the National Directorate of Public Relations of the Presidency of the Republic (DINARP), the armed action launched today by Great Britain impairs the possibilities for a peaceful solution and jeopardizes both hemispheric and world peace. According to the document, official circles consider the U.S. Government's decision to apply sanctions against Argentina and to take sides in the dispute as detrimental to the necessary inter-American solidarity and a repudiation of the resolution recently adopted by the consultative meeting of foreign ministers of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty. DINARP also says that the Uruguayan position has been ratified on the unquestionable sovereignty rights of the Republic of Argentina over the Malvinas Islands.